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Daily Report

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Japan

Takeshita Urges 'Fair Judgment' in U.S. Trade
OW1904071289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday asked International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka to tell Washington to manage its sweeping trade law "fairly" in order to maintain sound bilateral trade relations, Mitsuzuka said.

Mitsuzuka met Takeshita earlier in the morning to discuss his scheduled visit later this month to the U.S. and Canada for trade talks.

Referring to the management of the so-called "super 301" provision of the U.S. trade law enacted last year, Takeshita said "fair judgement" in implementing that law is vital to healthy relations between the two economic allies, Mitsuzuka said.

Under Section 301 of the U.S. Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, the U.S. is to produce on May 30 a list of countries allegedly conducting unfair trade practices with it.

Separate trade negotiations with those nations will follow the release of the May list, with the possibility of the U.S. imposing sanctions based on the law after that.

Strong dissatisfaction expressed by Washington particularly over the allegedly closed Japanese telecommunications market has aroused fears here that Japan may be put on the list.

Takeshita was quoted by Mitsuzuka as saying that Japan-U.S. relations serve as "the largest pivot" in the world.

Regarding the recent surge of Japan's trade surplus with the U.S., Takeshita asked Mitsuzuka to convey his message that Japan will continue stimulating domestic demand as part of its efforts to correct the trade imbalance.

Mitsuzuka will leave Tokyo for an eight-day visit to the U.S. and Canada on April 19 with Shigeo Muraoka, vice minister for international affairs, and other Japanese trade officials.

He is expected to meet U.S. and Canadian Government officials during his visit to discuss bilateral trade issues.

Mitsuzuka's visit to the two countries is generally viewed as laying the groundwork for agendas to be prepared for a ministerial meeting in June of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Paris summit in July.

Report Skims Over Soviet Territorial Dispute
OW1904063389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—A Japan-Soviet Parliamentarians League on Wednesday released a report saying that the improving international situation is having a spillover effect on relations between Tokyo and Moscow.

The bipartisan report was released by Japanese delegation chairman Yoshiro Sakuruchi, a former foreign minister under former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and a close aide to ex-premier Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The brief "activity report" noted that bilateral dialogue has been at a high level since Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze came to Japan in December.

It expressed Japan's desire to see the dialogue lead to a historic visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The report skimmed over the two countries' territorial dispute, saying only that it had been included in their past discussions.

One parliamentarian said, however, that the Soviet Union has shown a new willingness to discuss the issue, signaling that Japan-Soviet relations have entered a new phase.

The five-member Soviet delegation included Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Yuriy Volmer, who called on Japan to consider viewing the ocean that separates the two countries as something that also links them.

Volmer also called for a boost in sea trade between Japanese and Soviet Pacific ports.

He did not directly mention the bilateral dispute over four islands off Hokkaido, occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Bangladesh Premier Offers Unskilled Labor
OW1804113689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT
18 Apr 89

[By Tim Johnson]

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Bangladesh Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed said Tuesday his country is ready to meet Japan's growing unskilled labor needs if Japan requests help.

"We'd be only too happy to provide Japan with our skilled but inexpensive labor," Ahmed said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE held just before his departure from Japan after a two-day visit.

"It would help our economy—but it would have to be done in accordance with Japanese law," he said, in a reference to the issue of Bangladeshi laborers currently working in Japan illegally.

Ahmed said Dhaka does not hold a grudge over Japan's temporary suspension of a visa-exemption accord with Bangladesh last January, a measure taken to curb the spiraling number of illegal foreign workers attracted by Japan's higher wages.

After the shelving of the reciprocal agreement, the number of Bangladeshis coming to Japan on tourist visas fell drastically, along with those of other Asian countries.

"This is an internal matter of the Japanese Government," the prime minister stressed, adding that the matter did not even come up for discussion in his meetings with Japanese Government and business leaders.

Ahmed met on Monday with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, minister of international trade and industry. He arrived in Japan following visits to the Middle East and the United States.

Ahmed, who was named to Bangladesh's second most powerful position in March 1988, said that the illegal worker issue does not constitute a bilateral problem between his country and Japan.

But he said Bangladesh is nevertheless concerned about its citizens' possible violation of Japanese laws and promised to look into the matter when he returns to Dhaka.

Japan is by far the largest bilateral developmental assistance donor to Bangladesh as well as the largest contributor of funds for its flood rehabilitation program. [passage omitted]

Netherlands Foreign Minister, Princess Arrive
*OW1904042589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Dutch Princess Margriet Francisca arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday on a four-day visit to attend the "Holland Festival '89" events marking the 380th anniversary of friendly ties between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek is also taking part in the visit.

Princess Margriet, younger sister of Queen Beatrix Wilhelmina, is scheduled to attend a luncheon given by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko at the Imperial Palace on Thursday.

UN Disarmament Conference Opens in Kyoto
*OW1904041289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[By Mari Adachi]

[Text] Kyoto, April 19 KYODO—The United Nations conference on disarmament opened Wednesday in Kyoto for a four-day session to discuss the banning of underground nuclear tests and nonproliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The Kyoto disarmament conference, the first to be held in Japan, was proposed by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita when he spoke at the U.N. special session on disarmament in June last year.

At the opening ceremony, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno read a message from Takeshita expressing the hope that the conference would contribute to world peace and disarmament.

Uno said nuclear arms issues are always a matter of serious concern for the Japanese people and government, who wish to see an end to nuclear arms.

The foreign minister called for international understanding to enable the establishment of a nuclear test verification system through the conference and its demonstrations of exchanges of seismic wave data to show the viability of such verification.

He also asked the United States and the Soviet Union to make efforts to sharply reduce their strategic nuclear arms arsenals so as to maintain and strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation system.

Turning to the proposed ban on chemical arms, discussed at the Paris international conference early this year, Uno called for the speedy conclusion of negotiations for an accord to ban the development, production, storage and use of chemical weapons.

He also said it is significant that the conference will discuss ways to make public the military information of various countries, a move which he said would inspire trust and help realize disarmament.

Yasushi Akashi, U.N. under secretary general for disarmament affairs, welcomed the 89 officials, experts on disarmament issues, and journalists from 31 countries participating in the conference.

He called for informal and open talks that would "merge ideas" to lay a basis for international agreements for disarmament.

Akashi stressed that a new definition of "national security" must be pursued, so that disarmament can be pushed forward by the idea that security should be pursued not by military means alone but in concert with other countries.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a message to the conference that the present is "a time which offers exceptional opportunities to move forward in the field of arms limitation and disarmament."

He also noted that "a new set of developments and circumstances is bringing about a reexamination of the assumptions behind the policies pursued over decades—policies which caused international tension both at the global and regional levels."

Organizers said the aim of the conference is to further promote moves toward disarmament, in a climate in which the United States and the Soviet Union have made large strides to reduce nuclear arms with the conclusion of the INF treaty last year and their continuing negotiations for a substantial cut in strategic nuclear arms.

On the first day, sessions will be held on the nonproliferation of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons and a nuclear test ban and verification.

Discussions were expected to focus on how underground nuclear tests may be verified by exchanging seismic data with various parts of the world.

Although nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater are already banned, there is no ban on underground nuclear tests due to disagreements over verification measures.

The monitoring of seismic activity is regarded as the most effective form of verifying underground nuclear explosions. Japan hopes to contribute its experience and technology in measuring and predicting earthquakes, according to the organizers.

On the remaining days of the meeting, discussions will be held on confidence-building measures, multilateral and bilateral approaches to disarmament, and security and disarmament. Also, working group sessions will be held to debate specific issues.

As no appeals or decisions will be drafted at the ad-hoc conference, participants will be free to exchange personal opinions, the organizers said.

Similar disarmament conferences were held by the U.N. in the Soviet Union last year and in China in 1987.

Economy Remains on Expansionary Course
*OW1804013289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Japan's economy is still on an expansionary course against the backdrop of strong capital investment, the Economic Planning Agency said in a monthly report approved by the cabinet on Tuesday.

The report noted that the nation's current account surplus had recently been shrinking less quickly.

While domestic demand remains strong, led by brisk consumer spending and investment on plant and equipment, the report singled out two major areas as a source of apprehension that could slow down economic growth.

These were a tightening of the supply-demand balance in the labor market and movements in consumer prices.

New jobs increased 3.3 percent or some 1.48 million in February, compared with a 2.3 percent gain the previous month, according to the report.

Agency officials said at a briefing that while prices remain stable overall, a careful watch over price movements is needed for the time being. They were apparently referring to the effects of the 3 percent consumption tax introduced on April 1.

On the external front, the report said exports have been following an uptrend, and imports showed signs of a rebound in March after a decline in February, fueled by persistent demand for manufactured products overseas.

Abe To Remain in Hospital for 'Rest'
*OW1904044689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—The secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], Shintaro Abe, who was hospitalized for a health check Tuesday, needs a few days of rest, his aide Keijiro Murata said Wednesday.

Murata, deputy LDP secretary general and a member of the Abe faction, told reporters that Abe has canceled his political schedule for Wednesday.

Abe received a medical examination at Juntendo University Hospital for suspected liver inflammation on Tuesday and Wednesday, Murata said.

Abe, the LDP's No 2 man after Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, will attend a meeting of secretaries general of ruling and opposition parties if one is arranged to try to break a stalemate in the Diet, he said.

It is not known how long Abe will remain in hospital.

North Korea

U.S. U-2 Plane Allegedly Violated Airspace

SK1804133289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] According to a military source, at around 0900 today, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated an aerial espionage act against the northern half of the Republic by flying a U-2 strategic reconnaissance plane from the airspace above the West Sea to the airspace above the East Sea along the skies above the Military Demarcation Line.

In April alone, this espionage act has been committed as many as 15 times.

The number of provocative aerial espionage acts, which the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated against the area of the northern half during the same period by sortieing an RV-1 and an RC-12 reconnaissance plane has reached as high as 85.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists introduced an E-3A early warning plane from their overseas aggression base to the airspace above the area of South Korea and perpetrated an espionage act against the central area of the northern half of the Republic on two occasions—3 and 13 April.

These facts show that the U.S. imperialist are invariably intensifying new war provocation maneuvers, continuing to aggravate the strained situation on the Korean peninsula.

DFRF Demands Release of Mun Ik-hwan

SK1804154289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1526 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] in a statement released on April 18 expresses the conviction that all the parties, groupings and people of all strata in South Korea and overseas Koreans, joining hands with us on the great national united front, will fight more resolutely to oppose the the suppressive moves of the fascist clique against the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea, frustrate "two Koreas" plot and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It brands the detention of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, by the fascist clique as an open challenge to the broad reunification and democratic forces in South Korea who desire national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country and call for contact and dialogue between the North and the South and as a vicious obstruction to the reunification movement which is gaining momentum with each passing day.

If the South Korean fascist clique incriminates the meeting and dialogue with us, it must punish before anyone else No Tae-u who had once expressed his intention to visit Pyongyang, talking about the "summit talks" and the persons concerned with the North-South dialogue who came to the area of our side to hold talks with our side, the statement says.

Noting that the South Korean authorities are incriminating and persecuting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion who had dialogue with us for reunification, the statement brands this as a provocation against the DPRK, an intolerable insult to the DPRK's efforts for peaceful reunification.

They are inciting anti-communist confrontation and fascist frenzy with outcries over sort of "division" and "confusion," it says, and goes on: this is an absolute baloney aimed at monopolizing the debates on reunification and dialogue for reunification and using them for their insidious political purposes, and a jargon for dampening the mood for reunification rapidly mounting in South Korea and creating "two Koreas."

The statement stresses:

The South Korean authorities must look squarely at the reality and act with discretion, unconditionally and immediately release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his company who turned out in the struggle for national unity and reunification and immediately stop their fascist suppression of the patriotic figures they have arrested because they called for dialogue for reunification.

We express the hope that the political parties, organizations and broad sections of people in all countries of the world will pay attention to the situation prevailing in South Korea, lift up louder voices denouncing the South Korean authorities' fascist suppression of the forces calling for reunification and democracy including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and express more positive support and solidarity for the South Korean people's just struggle for national unity and reunification.

Cities Hold Rallies To Protest Mun's Arrest

SK1804154089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1540 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—Mass rallies were held in Nampo and Haeju Tuesday to denounce the suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and democratic forces by the South Korean fascist clique.

Attending there were leading officials of party bodies, administrative and economic guidance organs and public organisations and local people of all walks of life.

The rallies were addressed by representatives of workers, agricultural working people, youth and students and Christians.

The speakers bitterly denounced the fascist clique, saying that the brutal fascist acts of the traitor No Tae-u in arresting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a reputed opposition figure of South Korea, who had visited Pyongyang amid great expectation and interest of the whole nation, and getting hysterical in a wholesale suppressive offensive against patriotic democratic forces have aroused bitter resentment of the people in the northern half of the republic.

Stressing that the activities conducted by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan during his stay in Pyongyang were a patriotic heroic deed to remove the tragedy of national division and accelerate national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, the speakers said that to charge him with a "crime" is no more than a folly of those bereft of reason.

Calling upon the people of all strata of South Korea to closely combine the struggle for democratisation against fascism and for reunification with the struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism, the speakers earnestly appealed to them to fight more vigorously till they will have decisively shattered the desperate reactionary offensive of the fascist clique and realised their just cause.

The speeches were frequently interrupted by shouts of slogans bitterly denouncing the traitor No Tae-u and the U.S. imperialists, his manipulator behind the scene, and calling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Kim Il-song Birthday Marked With Gifts

Castro Sends Gift

*SK1704223089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1559 GMT 17 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC], president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on his birthday.

The gift was conveyed to an official concerned today by Juan Antonio Rosas Pena, chief of the Construction Department of the CPC Central Committee who is the head of a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba on visit to Korea.

CSSR President Sends Gift

*SK1404113089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a gift from President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak on the occasion of April 15.

The gift was handed to the Korean ambassador to Czechoslovakia by the director of the presidential office of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on April 7.

Foreign Leaders Send Greetings

*SK1504080789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0759 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages on his birthday from Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian people's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica; and Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish workers' party, Common Cause.

The messages warmly congratulate President Kim Il-song on his birthday and sincerely wish him good health and long life.

Leaders Send Messages

*SK1704055289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0507 GMT 17 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of his birthday.

The messages came from Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Ibrahim B. Babangida, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the Republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation front party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Muhammad

Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Vincent Tabone, president of the Republic of Malta; Ali Saibou, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of State of the Republic of the Niger; Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Juvenal Habiyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; and Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea.

The messages warmly congratulated President Kim Il-song on his birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and long life.

More Leaders Send Congratulations

SK1604082489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0811 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages on his birthday from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state and government of Burkina Faso; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah; George Hewison, general secretary, and William Kashian, chairman, of the Communist Party of Canada; Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization; Bhichai Rattakun, president of the Democratic Party of Thailand; and Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The messages warmly congratulate President Kim Il-song on his birthday and sincerely wish him good health and long life.

Message From Koreans in Japan

SK1804050289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0433 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from the Permanent Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing

Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and other organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and its affiliated organisations, and local headquarters, branches and sections of Chongnyon and its central and other institutes and enterprises, Korean schools in Japan at all levels and Koreans of all strata in Japan on the occasion of his birthday.

The messages say that, as our people hold Marshal Kim Il-song in high esteem as the leader, they could terminate the history of distress of a ruined nation, build a prospering socialist paradise on the land of the homeland and turn it into a "model country of socialism" to display the dignity and honor of Korea of chuche to the whole world.

The movement of Koreans in Japan could hold the most brilliant place in the world history of overseas compatriots' movement and the Koreans overseas fully enjoy the worth of life, their hearts overflowing with boundless national pride and happiness as citizens of Korea of chuche, because the great leader indicated the chuche-based idea of the overseas Koreans' movement and has wisely directed the movement of Koreans in Japan and shown warm loving care for the compatriots in Japan, the messages note.

They wholeheartedly wish Marshal Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Further Greetings by Koreans in Japan

SK1904051289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0417 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from many compatriots under the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") and South Koreans staying in Japan on his birthday.

Noting that the birth of President Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and the sun of the nation, was a great auspicious event which recorded a new chapter in the Korean national history and the world history of working masses and threw a hopeful dawn on the nation and mankind, the messages extend him highest glory and warmest congratulations.

Stating that the South Korean people and overseas Koreans are forcefully advancing to realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, looking up to and following the reunification plan indicated by President Kim Il-song as a beacon, the messages say the bright rays of reunification and the day of happiness will surely fall on the land of three thousands-ri under his wise leadership.

They sincerely wish President Kim Il-song good health and long life, representing the common desire of the nation and mankind.

SKNDF Sends Congratulations

*SK1504081589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0808 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA)—A congratulatory message came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] today on his birthday.

The message says:

You respected President Kim Il-song, who stood in the van of the eventful anti-Japanese revolutionary war with a patriotic desire to save the country and the nation in your early years, founded the chuche idea, a great man-centred idea, and has brilliantly embroidered the prolonged and great revolutionary course of chuche with matchless feats and immortal exploits.

You the respected president, an outstanding great man, rendered distinguished services in history by laying flawless organisational and ideological foundations of the Workers' Party of Korea and providing a firm guarantee for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche. Herein lies the matchless greatness of you the respected president and the glory of chuche Korea which is not enjoyed by any other country in the world.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is carrying forward the cause of the leader started in Paektu forests so successfully that a bright prospect for the eternal prosperity of the nation has opened and the nation's dignity and honour of having two great leaders in one generation are daily enhancing.

You respected President Kim Il-song are the outstanding leader and the great sun of chuche who saved the country and the nation from the sea of blood, created a new history of great change, opened a bright future for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche and inspires the fellow countrymen and mankind with confidence and hopes.

The national salvation movement of our people has met a historic phase of turn into a purposeful massive movement with three struggles—anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and the struggle for national reunification—as general co-ordinates by accepting the immortal chuche idea, the guiding idea of the times and the guideline of "Hanminjon", as the great banner of national liberation.

We will by all means accelerate the historical day when all the fellow countrymen of the North and the South will get together to hold a festival of reunification, by raising a fierce flame of anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle for national salvation, opening a new phase of sovereignty and independence and laying a solid foundation stone for achieving reunification through a confederation under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea.

The message wholeheartedly wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

UNCTAD Secretary General Visits

*SK1404223589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1621 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Kenneth K.S. Dadzie, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and his party, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion was Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon.

The secretary general warmly congratulated President Kim Il-song on his birthday and wished him good health and long life.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gift From UNCTAD Presented

*SK1804154989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1541 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from Kenneth K.S. Dadzie, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (UNCTAD)

It was handed to an official concerned by the secretary general.

Kim Chong-il Receives UNCTAD Gift

*SK1804155189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1542 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Kenneth K.S. Dadzie, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD].

It was handed to an official concerned by the secretary general.

Military Attaches Give Flowers

*SK1404104689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1029 GMT 14 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a floral basket and a congratulatory letter from the military attaches' corps in Pyongyang on his birthday.

Doyen of the military attaches' corps Ladislav Zak, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, handed them to O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on April 14.

Kim Il-song Greets Various Foreign Officials

Zimbabwe's Mugabe

SK1704155889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1546 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 16 sent a message of greetings to Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the 9th birthday of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Since the founding of the Republic, the Zimbabwean people under your correct leadership have made big strides in their struggle against imperialism and racism and for firmly defending the country's sovereignty and building a peaceful and united new Zimbabwe, the message said, and continued:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the brotherly Zimbabwean people have achieved on the road of the socialist development and render their firm solidarity to your just cause.

The message expressed the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries would grow stronger and develop, and heartily wished the president and people of Zimbabwe greater success in the endeavours for the country's prosperity, total liberation of Africa and expansion and development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Syria's Hafiz al-Asad

SK1604084389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0829 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings today to president of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the independence of Syria.

The message says:

Since the country's independence you have made great strides in the work to develop the national economy and culture and build an independent new Syria on the principle of self-reliance.

Today the Syrian Arab people under the correct leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party headed by you are striving hard to push ahead with the building of a new

society on the basis of socialism and achieve a durable peace on the Middle East region, repulsing the ceaseless aggressive moves of imperialism and Zionists.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries formed in the common struggle for independence against imperialism will consolidate and develop with each passing day, I take this opportunity to wish you and your people fresh success in the struggle to implement the 6th 5-Year Plan for socio-economic development and safeguard the country's territorial integrity.

Denmark's Queen Margrethe II

SK1604081989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0815 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 15 sent a message of greetings to Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark, on the national day of Denmark, her birthday.

I sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as your country prosperity, the message said.

Polish NNSC Delegation Celebrates 15 April

SK1504080989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0802 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA)—The Polish delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] arranged a photo and book exhibition and a reception in Kaesong Friday on the occasion of April 15.

Present on invitation were Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], officers of the Korean People's Army, and members of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the MAC.

Major General Leopold Raznowiecki, Polish member of the NNSC, and its Polish staffers were present.

The participants saw round photographs of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance to various domains of the national economy and photos and books showing the achievements made by the Korean and Polish peoples in socialist construction and the friendly relations between the two countries.

Then followed a fete.

Speeches were exchanged there.

Dailies Mark Anniversary of Ties With Indonesia
SK1604083889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0821 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Indonesia.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The friendly and cooperative relations which have developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations have been beneficial to the building of a new life in the two countries and the strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM].

It continues: Non-alignment is an important principle of external policy of Indonesia. She is striving for the development of the NAM and for peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

The Korean and Indonesian peoples have a common interest in the struggle for independence, peace and the building of a new society.

The Korean people hope that the Indonesian people will yield a fine fruit in their endeavours for the independent development and modernisation of the country.

The author of a MINJU CHOSON article says that the Korean people wish the Indonesian people new success in their endeavours for the prosperity of the country, convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Indonesia will further expand and develop in the future in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Kang Hui-won Appointed as Vice Premier
SK1804225589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee]

[Text] Concerning the appointment of the vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council:

The DPRK Central People's Committee appoints Comrade Kang Hui-won as vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, President of the DPRK

[Dated] 18 April 1989, Pyongyang

Kim Il-song, Leaders Attend Festival Performance
SK1804044589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Excerpts] The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song appreciated the joint performances of artists of many different countries participating in the Seventh April Spring Friendship Art Festival. [passage omitted]

Artists of many different countries, with boundless respect and admiration, presented baskets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade O Chin-u, Yon Hyong-muk, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Han Song-yong, Hyon Mu-kwang, Hong Song-nam, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, Chong Chun-ki, Kang Hui-won, Choe Tae-pok, So Kwan-hui, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Hwan, Kim Chang-chu, and Yun Ki-pok; Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; responsible functionaries of the organs of the party and power, the administrative and economic organs, and the public organizations; general grade officers of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese warriors, bereaved families of the fallen revolutionary patriots, responsible functionaries of the domains of science, education, culture, the arts, health, publication, and journalism; and working people of the city viewed the performances.

The members of the 15 April congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan led by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, Yi Kye-paek, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, and members of the various Chongnyon delegations and visiting groups also viewed the performances.

The representative of the South Korean National Democratic Front in Pyongyang also viewed the performances. [passage omitted]

Article Views Relations of Leader, People
SK1704023189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 13 Apr 89

[NODONG SINMUN 14 April special article: "Leader-People Relations of Blood Are the Source of the Invincibility of Our Revolution"]

[Text] Today our revolution is continuing to powerfully advance toward a new victory with greater vitality. The basic source that enables our revolution to continue to win one victory after another still today, when it has mounted a new higher stage, in that leader-people relations of blood have been constantly consolidated and developed.

The leader-people unity of blood, which has been realized in our society, is the firmest one, unprecedented in terms of its ideological purity and organizational solidarity. A decisive guarantee for dynamically accelerating the grand march of socialism and achieving the endless prosperity of the nation and the ultimate victory of the revolution lies in firmly defending this revolutionary unity and inheriting and developing it forever.

1. Establishing inseparable relations between the leader and the people arises always as a basic problem in attaining the victory of the revolutionary cause.

Only when they correctly perceive leader-people relations of blood and strengthen them, can the revolutionaries enhance the main force of the revolution and advance the revolution and construction in a victorious way.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The victory of the revolution depends on how the main force—the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses—is strengthened and how its role is enhanced.

The question of leader-people relations of blood is, in essence, the problem of achieving the most solid unity, single-hearted unity.

As taught by the great leader, the revolution precisely means unity, and unity is the basic core of everything. The revolution proceeds from unity and advances through its might. There is nothing more important in a revolutionary struggle than achieving solid unity.

A revolutionary unity can be realized when the popular masses are firmly united around the leader. The leader is the center of unity. To achieve a solid unity, its center must be firm and relations between the leader and the masses must be close. Single-hearted unity, the purest and most solid unity, means the inseparable unity of the popular masses with the leader at the center.

Leader-people relations of blood constitute the basic content of single-hearted unity. Establishing leader-people relations of blood means achieving an integral and inseparable relationship.

Organizational and ideological links and relations of moral obligation are forged between the leader and the people. The leader gives the popular masses an idea and an organization and leads their fate; the popular masses uphold the leader as the leader [yongdoja] of an organization and a collective and as the father of their life. Thus, close organizational and ideological relations and links of moral obligation are forged between the leader and the popular masses.

As a result of forging lofty organizational and ideological bonds and relations of moral obligation between the leader and the people in this way, all people are firmly

united around the leader on the basis of a single ideological will, revolutionary obligation, and comradeship. These are precisely leader-people relations of blood.

Relations of blood are inevitably forged between the leader and the people along the path of the revolution. The inevitability of leader-people relations of blood, above all, lies in that the leader and the masses constitute a united body in which they are bound together by a single fate.

The leader and the people are a common body that shares the destiny. The destinies of the leader and the people are linked to each other as one and the role of the leader and the role of the people are unified into one.

When the popular masses are not united with the leader as their center, they will merely be a disorderly crowd, just like soldiers without a commander, and cannot be a lively group with vitality.

Only when the popular masses are organizationally and ideologically linked with the leader, who unites the independent demands and abilities of men into one and highly demonstrates them, can they be united as one life and become the independent main force of history, who pioneer their destiny independently and creatively.

On the other hand, the leader is the leader of the people, who advances the revolution by depending on the popular masses. Only when the leader forms close ties with the popular masses, can he fulfill the mission of a political leader who guides history.

A leader without the popular masses cannot be imagined. The party without the mass foundation can only be an individual group. Thus, the leader, the party, and the masses constitute an inseparable unified body. They cannot fulfill their roles if they are separated.

The blood ties among the leader, the party, and the masses are an indispensable element of a social and political organism, and without them, neither can the social and political organism exist nor can the revolution be carried out. The blood ties between the leader and the people are the way of existence of social and political organism and the source of their vitality.

The people's will to form blood ties with the leader is indispensable, because such blood ties will realize the natural desire of man to enjoy a genuine and lofty life. The demand to enjoy a genuine life and happiness is a natural demand of social man. Such demand can be realized only when one has an everlasting social and political life.

The social and political life—the most precious life—can be cherished only when one becomes a member of a social and political group in which the leader is the center. This is linked to the fact that the social and political group that assumes the leader as its center is the matrix of individual lives.

The everlasting social and political life will be nourished by the leader's ideologies and can be maintained only through the revolutionary organizations founded by the leader. In order for man to enjoy genuine life and happiness, the foundation for independent and creative life should be provided.

The foundation for such precious life, which cannot be offered even by one's real parents, can be provided by the wise leadership of the leader. Therefore, the leader is the genuine father of the people and the people assume the loyalty to the leader as their deserved duty and highest revolutionary principle.

Forming indomitable unity and cohesion between the leader and the people is of great significance in advancing the revolutionary cause by strengthening the might of the main force of the revolution and in achieving the nation's prosperity and development.

The revolution is a movement of the main force. Therefore, to vigorously push ahead with the revolutionary movement, the might of the main force of the revolution should be increased. The main force of the revolution is the unified body of the leader, the party, and the masses.

Only when the leader, who guides the popular masses, and the people, who are in charge of the revolution and who advance history under the leadership of the leader, are united, can the powerful main body of the revolution be realized. Thus, the might of the main force of the revolution depends on the firmness of the ties between the leader and the people.

The firm unity between the leader and the people enables the popular masses to display the startling strength. The masses have enormous strength and wisdom, but they cannot display their great might merely through mechanical unity among the individual members.

Only when the masses are united like a living organic body on the basis of a single idea and center, can their strength be pooled as great creativity and organized and mobilized to realize a single aim.

Achieving relations of blood between the leader and the people is a basic guarantee that enables the revolution to victoriously advance, breaking through any grim ordeal.

Revolution is a complicated and arduous struggle. In the path of the revolution, there are both a grand struggle to reform nature and society and a fierce struggle of life or death against class enemies. A political and ideological strength should be powerful to achieve victory in these struggles.

The people's high revolutionary spirit, militant power, heroism, and sacrificing spirit are displayed only when they forge relations of blood with the leader [yongdoja]. With faith and obligation, those people, who uphold the leader as the benefactor and father of their life actively devote themselves to the party and revolution and even unhesitatingly sacrifice themselves for the sake of the fatherland and revolution.

In particular, consolidating and developing leader-people relations of blood are a decisive factor that enables the tradition of the revolution to be purely handed down, inherited, and consummated.

Since the revolution advances by being inherited historically, relations between the leader and the people should last without a halt.

The course in which the revolution advances and is perfected is a path along which leader-people relations of blood are continuously inherited, consolidated, and developed. Thus, the people who have achieved national liberation and class emancipation by upholding the leader should consummate the cause of communist construction by inheriting and developing unity.

Also, the might of inheriting leader-people unity before anything else solves everything in fulfilling the task of consummating the communist cause, such as remaking nature, remodeling man, and reforming society. Inheriting revolutionary unity is transmitting its purity. Adhering to the purity of leader-people relations of blood means that the people invariably entrust the leader with their fate and follow and uphold the party and the leader with the most genuine and pure heart throughout the entire period of carrying out the revolutionary cause.

No matter how long a time passes and though the generations of the revolutionary change, this purity should be invariably adhered to. When the purity of leader-people relations is resolutely defended and inherited, the future of the revolution and the nation will always shine.

2. The ever-victorious history of the Korean revolution is connected with the history of unity, in which leader-people relations of blood have been continuously consolidated and developed.

The reason why the history of the Korean revolution has been embroidered with constant victory lies in that leader-people relations of blood, which were established in the period when the revolution was pioneered, have been defended and brilliantly inherited.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the course of the arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle, we have always enjoyed the people's active support and love. Also, we have been able to successfully overcome all ordeals and achieve shining victory in the revolution and construction, because we have struggled while trusting and relying on them.

The history of our revolution is a course in which we have attained victory, breaking through all types of difficulties with the might of leader-people unity. This shows that only when the leader and the people are united as one and their unity is inherited can the revolution advance along the unique road of victory.

Above all, the history of the Korean revolution is a path along which the people have attained victory by sharing weal and woe with the leader while completely entrusting him with their destiny.

Because the revolution is the cause of the leader, it is most important for the people to have faith in endlessly striving to implement the revolution, following the leader, to achieve victory in the revolution. What is basic in this is that the people are awakened to the fact that their fate is connected with the leader's. Those revolutionary ranks that fight with their fate entrusted to the leader are ever-victorious and invincible. The faith of entrusting the leader with fate is a staunch ideological and spiritual bond that links the leader to the people.

Showing the greatest interests in their own fate and the fate of the fatherland and revolution, the people devote themselves to exploring these fates. The people who have realized that the fate of the fatherland and the people is tied to the leader regard the honoring of the leader's intention as a matter of life and death, while maintaining inseparable ties with the leader.

The faith with which they are determined to entrust their fate to the leader to the end stems from their conviction in the greatness of the leader. The greatness of the party and leader is the source of uniting the leader, party, and masses to a single fate and in blood. Only by implementing the revolution, can the people cherish the greatness of the leader.

The Korean revolution has come through a historical whirlpool replete with difficulties and tribulations. The difficulties and tribulations that our revolution has come across were of the gravest kind, which only a leader with an extraordinary greatness could have overcome. It was none other than the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who rescued and led the fate of the revolution by overcoming all these storms. This very embodiment of history has been planted deep in the hearts of our people an absolute trust in the leader.

Because they profoundly realized that the leader is the center of our nation's life, in the course of sharing life and death with the leader in a showdown with the

enemy, on which their fate hinges under the leadership of the leader, the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors fought defending the great general during the darkest period of time, even laying down their own lives.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks were able to defend the headquarters of the revolution and win a victory in the great anti-Japanese war, even under the worst kind of adverse circumstances, because of their tenacious spiritual bond, with a single-minded hope for the safety of the general, whether in a jungle or behind bars. Our people's absolute conviction that a victorious road could be opened only when they are united around the great leader became firmer as the revolution advanced.

Because they fought with such conviction, our people have been able to emerge victorious in two wars against the imperialist aggressors, overcome the two kinds of tragic ruins, without becoming dispirited, and win victory in every step.

The blood ties that are based on the people's absolute trust in the leader [yongdoja] have been brilliantly inherited and became more consolidated and developed during the days of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Throughout the history of the march of imbuing society with the chuche idea, our people have come to trust their fate solely on our party, which has unfurled the heyday of the era of the workers' party in this land and has made Korea shine. The party has trust in the people and leads them on a sacred march toward the construction of a communist paradise, and the people are determined to entrust their fate to the party. This mutual trust endlessly consolidates and develops the blood ties between the leader and the people.

Last year's struggle, which highly displayed the honor of the Republic by smashing the enemy's counterrevolutionary offensive by responding to it with a great nationwide construction struggle, has clearly proved the might and the invincible nature of the blood ties between the leader [yongdoja] and the people.

Thanks to our people's trust in the leader [yongdoja], which is becoming stronger with the passage of time, astonishing victories are being won, without letup, in all fronts of the great socialist march movement.

The history of the Korean revolution was also a glorious course, which has achieved the most solid ideological and volitional unity and victory based on the chuche idea.

The revolutionary ideology is the most important tie that links the leader, the party, and the masses with each other. In fact, the sociopolitical organic body is the ideological and volitional unity of the leader, the party, and the masses, and what links the leader and the people with each other in this is, above all, the revolutionary ideology.

The people who receive from the leader the ideology of illuminating and leading the path to revolutionary victory are bound to uphold and follow the leader as their mentor. How solid the ideological ties between the leader and the people are depends on the firmness of the people's conviction in the leader's ideology, and this in turn is guaranteed by the truthfulness of the ideology.

It is because of its truthfulness and invincible vitality that a great ideology seizes the hearts of the people and firmly unites them under a single ideological banner. It was thanks to the great leader's chuche idea that our revolutionary ranks have become united as one rather than scattered on the tribulation-ridden road of the Korean revolution.

The chuche idea is a revolutionary theory that scientifically explains the way in which the masses can explore their fate. Because it sums up the ideological and theoretical ways in which man's essential demand for independent living can be realized, the chuche idea serves the people engaged in revolution as the banner of struggle, as well as the banner of unity.

Handed down historically, the chuche idea achieved the iron-clad ideological and spiritual unity of the revolutionaries and the people and created brilliant realities.

Without the true principles of this ideology, one cannot conceive of the fact that various ideologies including flunkeyism and doctrinism, which spoiled our people's mental world for a long time, were eliminated and that firm ideological and spiritual unity was achieved.

Today, when the revolution has advanced this far, the chuche idea firmly unites the people around the party and the leader with greater influential power. The chuche idea is being continuously developed and enriched by the party and the leader and is shining as a great ideology, which gives scientific answers to all problems raised in the course of the development of the revolution.

The chuche idea, which has been deepened and developed by our party, is being developed with the leader as its center, clearly showing the path for the popular masses to enhance their position and role under the leadership of the leader. This is the very factor that enables our party's ideas and theories to enhance the might of the main force of the revolution in every way and further consolidate its unity and cohesion.

The course in which the tractive force of the chuche idea has been strengthened is the course in which our people's faith in the chuche has been further consolidated. Today our society is filled only with the chuche idea. Our people know no ideas other than the chuche idea, and estimate, judge, analyze, and deal with any problem based only on the rule of the chuche idea.

Our people think and act only according to the demands of the chuche idea and the party's lines and policy—the embodiment of the chuche idea—all the time and everywhere, no matter what the situation at home and abroad is. This is the very pure nature of our people who have attained ideological and spiritual unity.

Because our revolutionary ranks have attained such a pure nature, they could occupy any impregnable fortress with ever-victorious and indomitable might.

That miraculous successes have been constantly attained in our nation's socialist construction eloquently proves that great realities can be created by the revolutionary ranks whose ideological purity is ensured.

Our people's belief that they can build a communist paradise on the fatherland if they implement the lines and policies put forward by the party by permanently following the road indicated by the chuche idea of the great leader will never waver in the future.

The history of the Korean revolution was a proud course in which the revolutionary unity between the leader and fighters had been expanded onto a societal scale. The communist society, the ideal of humankind, is a society in which a great harmonious family is formed and in which the revolutionary principles and comradely relations that were established with the leader as their center are filled.

Therefore, the fact that the revolutionary principles and comradely relations that assumed the leader as their center expanded onto a societal scale is an important indication of the degree of the development of society and revolution, as well as the level of firmness and development of unity.

That the blood relations with the leader, going beyond the extent of an individual revolutionary, expanded onto a societal scale is a great achievement in the unity of our revolutionary ranks and social development.

Today the ties between the leader and the people, based on love and loyalty, are being firmly realized on a societal scale. The respected leader is sincerely looking after our people's work and life as the father of all people, while our people trust and follow the fatherly leader as the spiritual pillar.

Just as the great leader's hands of leadership are extended to all people, the loyalty of all members of society is rendered to the leader. This is a proud trait of our society.

The revolutionary principles and comradely relations that assume the leader as their center have been realized in overall society because the respected leader's trait of leadership is great and our people's moral sense of repaying the leader's fatherly love with loyalty is ardent.

The great leader who treasures most the revolutionary comrades and the people is always in the midst of the people and shares destiny with them. Rearing all of our people to be revolutionaries, he extends warm love to them.

Thus, the lofty trait of upholding the fatherly leader with the most sincere and clean revolutionary conscience has become a trait of all people and the entire society. Today the people of the world compare our people's political and ideological unity to that of a great family.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all the people are firmly united with the glorious party center, thus forming a great revolutionary family. This shows the brilliant trait of our society in which the blood ties between the leader and the people reached the highest stage.

Our people regard it as greatest happiness to live in such a great household and find genuine dignity of men and value of life in this. We are fighting for the consolidation and development of our social system by going through fire and water to uphold our party and leader.

The course of advance of our revolution was the course in which the lofty harmony of the entire nation was achieved, together with the unity of the revolutionary ranks. From the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people formed a trend of national history in which all the people fighting for the nation and the people, regardless of their ideologies, political views, religions, and properties, highly respected and upheld Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the nation.

Because our people highly uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding national hero who opens the road for the nation to advance by cherishing lofty patriotic spirit, broad capacity, and noble character, such a trend of national history is being firmly inherited on the road of national reunification.

Our nation's trend is advancing toward reunification despite frantic maneuvers of the splitists at home and abroad for the nation's division. One cannot think of this without the ardent patriotism and energies of the great leader and the sincere efforts he is making for national reunification.

No gun or bayonet can block the great trend of the time in which all the people uphold the respected leader as the great father of the nation and are united under the banner of reunification.

It is the firm faith of our party members and workers to glorify, generation after generation, the unity and cohesion of our people who are firmly united with the party and the leader. The revolutionary unity is a motive

power enabling one to expedite the brilliant future of the revolution. To the revolutionary and the people, unity is needed more than anything else for the future of the revolution.

Regarding protection and strengthening of the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks as an important work related to the future of the party and the revolution and to the destiny of the nation, our people should direct their greatest strength to them. The slogan of single-hearted unity is the best slogan.

We must strengthen the unity by all means by permanently upholding the banner of single-hearted unity. In doing this, it is most important to highly uphold the center of the great unity of our revolution. The might of unity depends totally on the firmness of its center. Because there is a great center in the unity, the people can be united around this center and the entire nation can be united.

Thus, genuine revolutionaries pay their essential attention to defending and protecting the center of unity to ensure the purity of unity and to inherit the generation of unity.

For over 60 years, the Korean communists and people fought in firm unity with the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great center of the unity of our revolution, and firmly preserved blood ties with the leader at all times. There is no example in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class of such firmness of the center of unity being preserved for such a long period of time.

For this, our revolutionary unity has become most solid and has the greatest vitality. Even today, as our revolution enters a new higher stage, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is invariably leading the struggle energetically for a greater upsurge and victory of the revolution at the van of our party and the revolutionary ranks.

Because we invariably highly uphold the respected leader, the great thinker and theorist and the genius of leadership, as the center of our unity, the future of our revolutionary unity is firmly ensured.

Cherishing the great pride of revolutionary fighters in living and fighting by following the leadership of the respected leader, we should uphold the leader generation after generation and thoroughly embody the leader's leadership in the revolution and construction.

In order to strengthen the unity of our people who are firmly united with the great leader through blood ties, party members and workers should establish a chuche-oriented outlook on the revolution. This is indeed important.

The indomitable nature of revolutionary unity depends on the revolutionary determination and will of individual members of the revolutionary ranks. Only when the people have the resolution and firm will to struggle by dedicating everything to the revolutionary cause can we constantly strengthen the might of unity.

It is important in establishing the chuche-oriented outlook on the revolution to formulate a firm revolutionary outlook on the leader. A revolutionary outlook on the leader is an ideological and spiritual source which enables the revolutionaries to constantly consolidate the blood ties with the leader by endlessly treasuring the social and political life given by the leader.

Keenly realizing that establishing a revolutionary outlook on the leader is an important work which revolutionaries should continue throughout their lifetime, we should constantly cultivate and discipline ourselves to become fighters of the leader and the party.

The outlook on revolution should be obtained by faith, not through ordinary knowledge. Historically, revolutionaries who were endlessly loyal to the party and to the leader without exception realized through arduous revolutionary practice that the leader is the genuine father of their life and that all their destinies are firmly linked with the leader.

Because they upheld the leader by cherishing the outlook on the revolution which they formulated through practical actions as their faith, they could become genuine revolutionaries who did not waver under any circumstance.

Deeply realizing that the most valuable and rewarding life of a revolutionary lies in sincerely implementing the revolutionary tasks put forward by the leader, we should render boundless loyalty to the party and the leader through revolutionary practice to achieve the leader's ideas and intentions. We should also inherit the tradition of unity which was created in the course of our arduous revolutionary struggle.

The firm unity between the leader and the people is to be generated from the long historic roots. Because of such an inherited nature, revolutionary unity can be constantly strengthened and its purity firmly ensured. Therefore, we should endlessly treasure the blood ties forged between the leader and the indomitable fighters during the period of pioneering the revolution and should brilliantly inherit them.

The way for our people to inherit the tradition of unity today is to highly uphold our party's leadership. Thanks to the leadership of our party, which is leading the Korean revolution by bearing all responsibilities, the unity of our revolutionary ranks has indomitable might which nothing can destroy.

With the lofty revolutionary principle and comradeship cherished by the young communists who upheld the great Comrade Hanbyol as the center of their unity and of leadership, we should tenaciously safeguard the authority of our glorious party and should thoroughly embody the party's leadership. On this road, generation after generation we will inherit the blood ties forged between the leader and the indomitable revolutionary fighters during the period of pioneering our revolution.

Today, when the single-hearted unity is achieved among the great leader, the great party, and the loyal people, the endlessly bright future is unfolded before our revolution.

Our revolution, vigorously advanced by all the people who are firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-sung, is ever-victorious and indomitable forever.

South Korea

Gregg Nomination Reportedly Facing Difficulty
SK1904051189 Seoul *HANGUK ILBO* in Korean
16 Apr 89 p 4

[Article by Washington-based correspondent Yi Chae-sung]

[Text] Even before the controversy over the failure to win approval for John Tower who was designated as secretary of defense has come to an end, it seems that another controversy will be experienced at the Senate hearing on the approval of Donald Gregg, ambassador-designate to Korea.

On 14 April, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that Senator Alan Cranston (Democrat), chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made a request to Secretary of State Baker that in view of the Iran-contra scandal Gregg's designation be reconsidered.

That is not all. The North American League of Korean Human Rights Movement, which has its headquarters in Washington, is claiming that since sending Gregg, a former CIA man, as ambassador-designate to Korea to succeed former ambassador James Lilley could provide the basis for misunderstanding on part of the Korean people, it is of no help in U.S.-Korea relations. The league is therefore carrying out a letter-writing campaign to senators urging them to oppose Gregg's approval.

Rev Paris Harvey, the secretary general of the league, revealed that in response to this campaign at least 400-500 Americans have sent letters opposing the nomination of Gregg to their senators and to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. However, the point at issue in the approval of the Gregg nomination is none the less focused on whether or not Gregg was involved in the Iran-contra scandal.

Last February when President Bush designated Gregg, who was the vice president's adviser for national security affairs, as ambassador to Korea, Bush's aides worried about the difficulties in gaining Senate approval.

Coincidentally, in a document presented in the course of the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North requested by the government to the court, there were hints that in March of 1985 when then Vice President Bush visited Honduras as a special envoy of President Reagan, he might have requested support for the contras at the price of an increase in U.S. assistance to Honduras. Therefore, doubts were raised and became an issue on whether or not President Bush participated in the armed support for the contras through a third country during the Reagan administration.

In the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on Gregg as ambassador-designate to Korea slated for 12 May, the Democratic Party is ready for intensive questioning on the issue of Gregg's role in the Iran-contra scandal and on the issue of whether or not President Bush was involved.

THE WASHINGTON POST reported that Chairman Cranston urged Secretary of State Baker to reconsider the designation of Gregg to the position of ambassador to Korea, alleging that the evidence which has been presented at Lt Col North's trial shows that Gregg's past assertion that he did not commit any illegal acts or wrongdoings during his contacts with the people involved in the Iran-contra affair is open to question.

However, it was reported that after discussing this matter with Ambassador-designate Gregg, Secretary of State Baker notified Chairman Cranston that he had no intention of reconsidering the nomination.

Ambassador-designate Gregg, assigned to the Korean affairs desk of the Department of State, has so far prepared for his new post and has contacted Korean Government officials and civilians visiting the United States.

It is not certain what strategy the Democratic Party will adopt in handling the issue of suspicions about President Bush's involvement in the Iran-contra affair in Congress.

If the hearings on Gregg's nomination prove that he was directly involved in the compensatory aid, a new controversy, in which a third country was allowed to assist in military aid to the contras in compensation for an increase in U.S. aid to this third country, Gregg will very likely become another Tower. Also, if the hearings prove that President Bush was involved in this compensatory aid, he will be a president who deceived the people and, as a result, will suffer a death blow.

The ability of the Democratic Party to produce evidence in Congress is in question.

The congressional investigation into the Iran-contra affair was virtually concluded when the hearings ended. It is impossible to reexamine this affair unless illegal acts by the government are distinctly found. Lt Col North's trial is in its final stage. Under the pretext that there was no precedent and under the pretext of national security, the government has successfully rejected the demand by the defense counsel for Lt Col North that President Reagan testify and that the government hand over secret documents.

President Bush refused to comment, saying that the trial was underway.

However, the Democratic Party is short of evidence sufficient enough to make a political issue out of this affair. As the opposition party, the Democratic Party must at least brush the surface of the issue of "how much President Bush knew" about this affair, an issue raised by the media since Bush was sworn in. This affair is no more meaningful than that. The Bush administration and the Democratic Party, which holds a majority in Congress, have had such twists and turns as the congressional refusal to approve the nomination of John Tower and the investigation by the House Ethics Committee into House Speaker Jim Wright. However, the two parties have established a system of cooperation and are far more friendly to each other than they were when President Reagan was in office.

Moreover, the position of U.S. ambassador to Korea is far less significant than that of secretary of defense. A majority of people think that even though he may have difficulties in the hearings, he will be approved.

'Arrogant Remarks' of Carla Hills Criticized
SK1904035589 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
15 Apr 89 p 5

[Article by Washington correspondent Han Nam-kyu: "Arrogant Remarks of U.S. Trade Representative"]

[Text] The majority of the cabinet and staff members of U.S. President Bush are characterized by their outspokenness, because they are his close friends or specialists in their respective fields. Mrs Carla Hills, the U.S. trade representative (USTR) is no exception. She was a lawyer and is abundantly experienced in government affairs. She has made a series of hawkish remarks pressing for opening foreign markets since she assumed her current office.

It has been reported that speaking at an ROK-U.S. meeting of leading industrialists in Washington on 13 April, she mentioned an incident at a theater in the ROK in which those who opposed the importation of foreign films set snakes loose in the theater and slit the screen not long ago, adding that "the ROK should educate its people" to implement market opening practically.

It is true that the ROK Government agreed with the United States on opening the film market by the abolition of the import quota system and that the snake incident did take place.

However, remarks of a person representing a government require prudence and limitation. They can insist on implementing the opening of the market as agreed upon. However, if there are violations of law and moral standards by the ROK, those should be dealt with by the ROK Government. It is interference in internal affairs of another country if one country gets excessive about what the other country should do. Her remarks on "education of the people" has crossed the line.

Even if we admit the necessity of "education," which party requires educating its people more urgently with regard to pending issues on trade? Can one say that the U.S. trade deficit was caused by inadequate education of foreigners? It is well known that the U.S. trade deficit is attributable to the low savings rate and the preference of the American people for foreign goods, including cars.

Though the Korean Government has not talked loudly about it since it would be the loser if it were to quarrel with the one holding the sword by the hilt, we would like to point out the unfairness of "Super Section 301" in the U.S. Trade Act which mentions so-called unfair practices of priority foreign countries. As Brazil, which was victimized by Section 301 recently, noted in filing a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the solution of dispute, this clause is criticized as a challenge to the principle of nondiscrimination of this international agreement.

And one ought to think how dogmatic a country can be when pressing arbitrary judgments against another country on unfair practices. Furthermore, it should be noted that the judgment and restrictions therefrom are imposed on countries allied with the United States in most cases. This results from the fact that no trade or only limited trade is made with hostile countries.

In order to extinguish the fire on its doorway, which is the trade deficit, is the United States not branding its allies as immoral after all and bringing about an order of confrontation?

If there is to be a course of sincere negotiation, education ought to be given on the need for refraining from acts likely to be misunderstood as arrogance that could be offensive to the people's sentiments.

Time Needed To Hammer Out Agreement With U.S.
SK1904011289 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 19 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Korea-U.S. Trade Discord"]

[Text] The bilateral negotiations between Korea and United States to iron out trade frictions are feared to have run against a snag as the first round ended in Washington last week, making little headway. The second round is scheduled for later this month, also in Washington.

Since time is running out fast, the two governments should work together closely to reach a reasonable agreement at the next session to stave off a likely collision course which will disrupt the existing economic partnership. Hasty decisions and high-handed tactics on either side now could hardly help in resolving the dispute.

Analysts expect the United States soon to threaten sanctions against Korea under the 1988 Omnibus Trade Act by designating Korea one of the "priority foreign countries" for unfair trade practices.

The designation will be made from the list of countries with persistent large trade surpluses and alleged unfair trade practices against Washington to be submitted to Congress by May 30. The Seoul government has been doing its level best to satisfy the U.S. demand for reducing the trade surplus, but might fall short of budging the adamant U.S. Trade Representative and Congress.

In early April Seoul announced an easing of import controls on 248 agricultural and fishery products. It followed a series of gradual measures to accord wider access to local markets for American industries, including insurance and advertising.

Thus, the overall market-opening ratio jumped to 94.7 percent today from 87.7 percent in 1985. In the industrial sector the ratio has passed the 99 percent mark. Getting rid of import licensing and reduction of tariffs on farm merchandise await implementation before long.

A Korean buying mission, including such economic heavyweights as Samsung, Hyundai, Lucky-Goldstar and Korean Air, recently visited the United States to sign contracts and negotiate bids of \$2.6 billion for 11 Boeing aircraft, electronics, machinery and agricultural products.

A sarcastic professor there remarked that it is a drop in the bucket if missions like these are not followed up with more contracts and loosening of import restrictions in Seoul. However, for our part, it is a Herculean exertion that deserves to be appreciated—far from too little or too late in light of the scale and structure of the Korean economy.

Korea is caught up in a political and social storm that seriously handicaps its economic viability. This is no time to push too hard for more. Both sides seem to need a breathing spell to hammer out further mutual accords in an abiding spirit of cooperation and mutual benefit.

Trade Surplus With U.S. Continues To Fall
SK1904020889 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0135 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea's first-quarter trade figures show its surplus with the United States fell nearly 40 percent, reaching almost the same level as its growing deficit with Japan after the first one-month overall deficit in 18 months.

The surplus shrank 23.2 percent in March over a year earlier to 530 million U.S. dollars, bringing the surplus with the United States for the first three months to 1.2 billion dollars on a customs clearance basis, down 39.4 percent from 1.98 billion dollars in the same quarter of 1988, the customs administration said Wednesday.

The trade deficit with Japan continued to grow, rising to 370 million dollars in March from 330 million dollars the same month last year and swelling to 1.05 billion dollars for the first three months from 990 million dollars.

Dependency on the U.S. market was 32.1 percent last month, down from 34.7 percent a year earlier, while the U.S. share of imports edged up to 23.7 percent from 22.5 percent, customs figures show.

However, dependency on Japan grew to 21.9 percent last month from 20.3 percent the previous year, while the Japanese share of imports dwindled to 29.5 percent from 31.4 percent, it said.

Korea registered an overall 5 million dollar trade deficit last month, the first red ink since August 1987. Exports were 11.2 percent higher than March a year earlier at 5.329 billion dollars, while imports jumped 26.7 percent to 5.334 billion dollars.

The trade account, however, recorded a 90 million dollar surplus for the first quarter.

Warped by labor disputes, the year-on-year export growth rate stood at 10.9 percent in January, 5.5 percent in February and 11.2 percent in March, below the government mark for this year of 15 percent, the customs administration said.

View of U.S. Report on North's Military Buildup
SK1804004689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 18 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "N.K. Military Buildup"]

[Text] North Korea has for some time been known to possess a considerable assortment of sophisticated weapons and hardware. The gruesome picture was once again confirmed over the weekend by a U.S. naval intelligence report to the House Armed Forces Committee.

The annual testimony offered by Rear Adm. Thomas Brooks, head of the U.S. naval intelligence apparatus, said that north Korea is now not only manufacturing a variety of sophisticated missiles including SS2/Styx submarine-launched missiles, but also exporting them to some foreign destinations.

In addition, Adm. Brooks testified that Pyongyang has produced many midget submarines suitable for behind-the-line infiltration and even exported some of them. According to his testimony, north Korea has recently set

up a high-sensitivity radar system covering the operational spheres of south Korean and U.S. forces, which he described as a potential threat to the safety of civilian aircraft flying to and from Seoul.

Such military buildup in north Korea, which certainly runs counter to the worldwide trend of detente and reduction in armed strength, adds to the gravity of the Korean situation, given Pyongyang's ulterior schemes to unsettle and subvert the south through all means available. Political bickerings and social disquieting in the south, developing in a radical liberalization and democratization, are feared to fuel Pyongyang's motives.

Thus, our preparedness against the threats of north Korea must become more multifaceted and sophisticated as Pyongyang employs every additional and possible means to diversify and reinforce its military prowess.

North Korea would be tempted and emboldened to the extent it found weakened solidarity and preparedness on our part. Not allowing it to harbor any miscalculation that could lead to adventurism is the best security and deterrence for us. This, too, is the way of compelling the north to choose a genuine search for peace as its only practical option. Pyongyang's relentless military buildup makes that awareness all the more acute.

North Criticized for Suspending Sports Talks

SK19040206, Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
19 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Unilateral Action"]

[Text] North Korea's unilateral postponement of sports talks and a preparatory meeting for south-north premiers' talks is no surprise. The Pyongyang regime has repeatedly accused Seoul over its arrest of dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan upon his return from his unwarranted visit to the north, threatening that all responsibility for consequences that may arise from the South Korean action against Mun should be taken by the Seoul government.

Pyongyang charged Seoul with turning the north-south relationship into one of confrontation and tension, casting a dark cloud over inter-Korean dialogue. The North Korean counter-step against Seoul's arrest of Mun has been anticipated in view of its anti-Seoul policies and tactics characterized by a common front strategy.

The North Korean leaders have pursued their contacts with the South on multi-tiered channels including Red Cross talks, economic conference, sports talks, political and military meetings, even taking the initiative sometimes. Nonetheless, their inter-government dialogue with Seoul is mostly superficial and insincere, being used as an instrument to back up its ulterior purpose of communication of the entire peninsula.

Because of this, Kim Il-song and his clique have been alluring dissident and anti-government elements in the South to visit the North, under the slogan of intensifying efforts for territorial reunification at the grassroots level represented by non-governmental and civic organizations in the divided country.

Under this strategy, Pyongyang set up and is operating the so-called National Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, headed by Ho Tam who is concurrently leading member of the politbureau of the ruling Workers' Party. Ho is in charge of engineering Pyongyang's countermeasures against the South. In addition, the North runs a number of puppet organs including a Christian association. It is beyond question that these organizations are no more than tools of the North Korean Communist regime, totally different from political, social, cultural, student and other civic associations in South Korea.

Kim Il-song invited Mun, along with six other South Korean leaders on an individual basis, with good knowledge of his anti-government nature, and proceeded with a clandestine operation to bring the dissident pastor to the North. In another development, the North invited activist students here to participate in the Pyongyang-sponsored World Festival of Youth and Students slated for July 1-8. A similar operation is being directed at other civic organizations here involving men of letters and churchmen.

From this point of view, Pyongyang's contacts with the Seoul government are designed for demonstration effect abroad, while its maneuverings are really aimed at anti-Seoul and leftist forces here, in a conspiracy to create dissension between the government and dissidents in the country, conducive to a pro-Pyongyang revolution.

The North Korean leaders, time and again, have made single-handed decisions to disrupt or postpone inter-Korean talks with no reasons but their own strategical ones. Of late, the North, taking issue with the annual Korea-U.S. military exercise Team Spirit, put off a preliminary meeting for the prime ministers' talks one-sidedly and again this time the North has made an issue out of the Seoul government's legal action against the dissident clergyman.

It is apparent that the North Korean Communists will utilize the Mun case for hostile propaganda to the maximum degree, in a manner to paint the Seoul government as an oppressive regime and hold it responsible for the deadlock of inter-Korean dialogue. If the governmental contacts go smoothly, the North Koreans may think, the propaganda capital of the Mun incident will be lost.

The North Korean postponement of the two-tiered talks until the end of the World Festival of Youth and Students is another of the North's strategems. Reportedly, Pyongyang is making an allout preparation for the coming international event to make it outshine the Seoul Olympic games. Under this policy, it is conceivable that the North will hate any inter-Korean development to

steal the show and overshadow on the world event. Deplorable in this connection is the fact that vital inter-Korean dialogue paradoxically hinges upon North Korea's capricious strategical considerations.

Further on Postponement

SK1804062889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 18 (YONHAP)—Dialogue between South and North Korea has been abruptly silenced by Pyongyang, which has unilaterally called off two scheduled meetings to protest Seoul's arrest of a prominent dissident for making an unauthorized trip to the communist North.

On Monday, North Korea proposed postponing the third round of sports talks scheduled for Tuesday and the third preliminary contact for prime ministers talks, already postponed from April 12 to April 26, to July 18 and July 12, respectively.

Despite the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's surprise arrival in Pyongyang on March 25 for a 10-day visit, the second round of sports talks went ahead on March 28 as scheduled and made solid progress toward fielding a single Korean team in the 1990 Beijing Asian Games.

One day before delegates were to meet at the truce village of Panmunjom, however, the North told the South it was rescheduling until two weeks later the April 12 meeting between high-ranking government and military officials to clear the way for prime ministers talks.

Although the North had repeatedly warned that a deterioration of inter-Korean relations would follow the arrest of Mun, it gave no reason for the postponement.

Many observers here said Pyongyang wanted time to shift its position on inter-Korean dialogue in connection with Mun's arrest.

The 71-year-old Presbyterian clergyman was arrested April 13 by security agents at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport on his return via Beijing and Tokyo from his trip to North Korea.

A government spokesman said Tuesday that Mun's arrest was just an excuse and the North appears to be too busy to attend inter-Korean talks because of preparation for the world youth festival it will host in early July.

"Even if the talks resume after the world youth festival, it will take a considerable period of time to get the dialogue back on track in light of the North's attitude," he added.

The spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity, predicted that the North will not lightly suspend the contract for the prime ministers talks because it is the sole channel to discuss political and military issues.

"However, it is likely that the dialogue will make no progress over a considerable period of time because the two sides will be caught up with arguments on Mun's arrest," he said.

Another government official, who also spoke on condition of anonymity, said the North's unilateral postponement of scheduled talks created doubts about their sincerity.

He contended that the postponement was in line with the North's demand for scrapping the "Team Spirit" annual joint military exercises of South Korea and the United States, an issue it raised at the two previous contacts on the premiers talks as a precondition for progress.

He dismissed the North's protest over Mun's arrest as "just an excuse" to sidestep dialogue, but said the government will still seek to improve relations with North Korea in the spirit of the policy announced in July last year by President No Tae-u.

"It is the consistent position of our government to resolve inter-Korean problems through sincere dialogue between the government authorities of the two sides," he said, admitting that a new strategy will be needed for South-North dialogue to achieve tangible results.

Government To Ease Foreign Investment Rules

SK1904031989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea, in a further effort to spur investment abroad, will allow manufacturing businesses to invest up to 5 million U.S. dollars overseas without prior approval, up 3 million dollars from the current ceiling.

It also will streamline approval procedures for overseas investment exceeding 5 million dollars and revise financial, tax and insurance systems to encourage businesses to invest outside the country or expand their investments, a spokesman for the Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry will initiate a foreign currency loan system for small- and medium-sized firms seeking to invest abroad and will set up an investment information center for the Asia-Pacific area to help Korean businesses there, the spokesman said.

It also plans to hold investment seminars with commercial attaches of foreign embassies in Seoul, he said.

The series of investment encouragement measures is intended to circumvent growing protectionist barriers being erected by industrialized countries.

As of the end of last year, the aggregate total of Korea's investment abroad reached 1.119 billion dollars involving 668 cases, according to the ministry.

Banks See Profits From Overseas Operations

SK1904011489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean banks boosted the net profit from overseas operations 61 percent to 56.69 million U.S. dollars last year, the Bank of Korea reported Wednesday.

The central bank said net profit per overseas branch office was 872,000 dollars, nearly a quarter of the 3.39 million dollars per branch office of foreign banks doing business in Korea.

The 1988 net profits of Korean banks abroad amounted to 0.39 percent of total assets, compared with 2.12 percent for foreign banks in Korea and 0.45 percent for domestic banks, the bank said.

The central bank attributed the rise to the opening of four new branches, reduction of bad loans and profitable securities investments.

By upgrading loans in Los Angeles, the financial balance in North America climbed to a surplus of 19.69 million dollars from a deficit of 5.51 million dollars in 1986 and 7.85 million dollars in 1987, the report said.

Paper Denounces Arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan

SK1904041589 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
14 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Should Rev Mun Ik-hwan Be Arrested After All?"]

[Text] Rev Mun, who visited Pyongyang with ardent aspirations for reunification, came back to the fatherland where an "arrest warrant" was waiting for him. Rev Mun's wish to convey the "results of his trip to the North" and "all the facts seen, heard, and felt in Pyongyang" to the government authorities and the leaders of opposition parties has been frustrated as he was arrested upon arrival at Kimpo Airport.

HANGYORE SINMUN, while pointing out the procedural problems of Rev Mun's visit to the North without the approval of the government authorities, has, nonetheless, expressed its view on the need to evaluate the historical significance of this visit to the North despite the procedural problems. We have also pointed out that the judiciary action against Rev Mun is an excessively arbitrary and imbalanced action in view of the government stance following the "7 July declaration" and the practice of the northern policy.

It is rare when the pain of our life we have to encounter everyday is not connected with the reality of the division of the fatherland. Therefore, it is generally understood by the majority of the people that no problems can be resolved fundamentally without solving the division.

Nevertheless, the government, monopolizing the discussion of reunification, has been exploiting the people's aspirations for reunification, as denounced by the people, by instigating or suppressing them depending on the political situation in the country rather than making utmost efforts for the people's dreams of reunification.

Rev Mun's visit to the North was an effort to overcome such a wall of reality, and a declaration that the reunification issue should not be toyed with for the purpose of internal politics.

The success of Rev Mun's visit to the North should ultimately be evaluated according to the nature of its impact on reunification and democratization for which he so much aspires. Therefore, the government attitude of "we will disregard whatever he has brought with him" because he went to the North without approval leads us to doubt the sincerity of the government with regard to reunification, which is the minimum prerequisite on the part of the government for "singularizing the channel," to say nothing of the government's irresponsible attitude.

The question of whether Rev Mun visited the North with approval or not, can be dealt with as a separate issue. The government, by its own act, gave up an opportunity to demonstrate its "sincerity" by listening carefully to and seriously reviewing the story told by Rev Mun since he is an off-stage opposition leader who discussed the issue of reunification with President Kim Il-song of North Korea for long hours, the first time for such an event since the division of the country.

How can the government answer the criticism that it is exploiting Rev Mun's visit to the North to wage all-out suppression against the people and democratic forces who are aspiring for reunification, rather than duly utilizing his visit to the North for reunification?

The maneuvers of the public security authorities can be regarded, rather than as the mere arrest of an individual, as an attempt to suppress the will of reunification of the people who are trying to restore the national homogeneity and to unite the nation as one through exchanges between the North and the South.

Therefore, if he is to be brought to trial, disregarding the desire of the people who think that Rev Mun should be released as soon as possible, the discussion of the reunification issue is bound to be expanded nationwide. And then, the judiciary action might bring about an important turning point touching off an even more vigorous discussion of the issue of reunification, contrary to the government's intention to block the discussion of reunification by arresting Rev Mun.

DJP Reviews Effects of Crackdown on Left
SK1904034289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
19 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling camp yesterday began to review ill effects of the administration's policy to crack down on so-called radical leftist forces as it entailed the danger of inviting criticism from people.

The administration and the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] agreed in a high-level consultation yesterday to make positive efforts to clear away misunderstanding from the general public that the administration was resorting to "McCarthyism."

An informed party source was referring to the arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan for an "illegal" visit to North Korea for discussion of unification with North Korean leader Kim Il-song, and the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters' probe into the vernacular daily *Hangyore Sin-mun*'s abortive plan to send a delegation to cover North Korea.

Senior officials from the administration and the government party shared the necessity for making positive publicity for the people as well as opposition parties, regarding the government's tough position.

Political observers interpreted the moves of the administration and the DJP as a sign of a flexible stance in dealing with radical and dissident forces.

The administration and the DJP will hold a general consultation session tomorrow to be attended by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and DJP chairman Pak Chung-kyu.

Police Raid Office of Dissident Group
SK1904030889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
19 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Seoul police raided the office of the Youth League for Social Democracy in Ikson-tong, Chongno-ku, downtown Seoul, Monday night, leading away three leaders and confiscating about 2,000 anti-government leaflets.

In police custody were Hong Kyong-hui, 34, Hwang Sang-ha, 30, and Yi Sang-chin, 37, all leading members of the progressive political group organized for the introduction of social democracy ideology.

Besides its organ "A1," police seized various kinds of anti-government leaflets to determine whether to arrest several key figures on suspicion of violating the National Security Law.

Police also focused on clarifying the nature of the league's educational class where about 100 students and workers attend studying socialist ideology.

Meanwhile, scores of league members have staged a sit-in protest at the office to denounce the government for its tough measure to crack down on reform-oriented dissidents.

Reportage on HANGYORE SINMUN Case

Paper Gives Position

SK1804093189 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
15 Apr 89 p 1

[Article: "Position of Our Company on Detention and Arrest of Executives—Covering News From the Divided Fatherland Is the Duty of Journalists"]

[Text] As everyone knows, our people have lived in the reality of the continued national division extending over a period of half a century, from 15 August 1945 to today, and they have suffered long-term dictatorship and led a painful life. It is not necessary to say that the constant vicious circle of abusing national division for the sake of dictatorship and strengthening the dictatorship to perpetuate the division is part of our history.

Through this painful life, our people have come to recognize that the country's democratization and reunification are not separate issues but are combined into one, and have come to the conclusion that without overcoming national division, which is rooted in every aspect of our lives, democratization and the issue of the livelihood of the people cannot be fundamentally resolved. Since the eighties, especially since the democratization movement and the movement for national reunification have been combined and have been launched more relentlessly, this has been reflecting the people's awareness and desire, which are part of the general trend of history and which no one can dismiss.

As is known by many people, HANGYORE SINMUN was founded to realize this desire of the people in the field of journalism. When HANGYORE SINMUN revealed its inaugural ideology, "It is to realize our society's democratization and overcome the national division to advance the nation's independent and peaceful reunification and contribute to guaranteeing and improving the right to live of the masses," a great number of people responded to this and became shareholders of a new newspaper, in which the people are the masters. Currently, the number of shareholders has reached 45,000, which clearly shows how heated the desire of the people is. In order to repay the people's support somewhat, HANGYORE SINMUN has devoted all its strength for almost one year since its founding toward realizing a democratic and national press. The pages of the newspapers up to the 285th issue clearly show this.

Since part of the inaugural ideology of HANGYORE SINMUN is to restore the nation's homogeneity to achieve the fatherland's peaceful reunification at an early date, we, with the people, supported proposals that North-South relations be viewed in the context of a "national community," and that epoch-making North-South exchanges be carried out through President No

Tae-u's "7 July declaration." Afterward, when the doors of exchange with Eastern Europe and North Korea were opened through the northern policy, we also welcomed this.

Since parts of the socialist world, which the press had been banned from covering, are now being covered in response to the trend of the times, it is needless to mention that directly witnessing and reporting on the realities of the other half of the divided fatherland, are a just right and duty of a journalist in restoring the nation's homogeneity. Therefore, various home press organs visited socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and China, and reported on the actual situation of those countries; and, breaking down the barrier of division, visited North Korea individually and conducted on-the-spot coverage. In addition to journalists of various domestic papers visiting North Korea, we know for a fact that there was a press company attempting to form a full-scale team to cover news from North Korea.

Needless to say, according to such a trend and demand of the era, HANGYORE SINMUN mapped out a plan to visit North Korea to gather news, for which Professor Yi Yong-hui, director of HANGYORE SINMUN's board and adviser to its editorial staff, was detained and for which Yi Chae-kyong, vice president of HANGYORE SINMUN, was taken away for questioning. If national homogeneity is to be recovered, we must, first of all, correctly know and let be known the realities of North Korea, and we, as journalists, had thought it a shame not to be covering news from North Korea, which is part of our nation, while covering news from the East European countries, as other media organizations were doing. So, we sought an opportunity to visit North Korea to gather news. We also hoped to carry reports on the lives of our compatriots as feature articles on the occasion of 15 May, the first anniversary of the founding of our newspaper.

With this hope, we began to explore the possibility of visiting North Korea. We also had a plan under which, if such a possibility were to exist, we would have our company's official institution discuss this matter to map out concrete plans and to request, through necessary formalities, the government authorities' permission for our visit to North Korea. However, the North Korean authorities' permission is required to visit North Korea to gather news, and therefore, we tried to explore such a possibility through Yasue, a Japanese journalist. However, because this plan of ours to visit North Korea to gather news faced many difficulties from the outset and because it was doubtful that our plan would be realized, we stopped discussing it and it has thus been canceled.

Nevertheless, the investigation authorities are trying to establish the logic that "because it was virtually impossible for HANGYORE SINMUN to receive government permission to enter the North to gather news, it tried to clandestinely enter the North no matter what unfavorable circumstances it may have gotten involved in as a result of such a visit."

How can the "newspaper of the people," which was founded through the participation of numerous people, "clandestinely enter the North" without observing the formalities of the government and carry reports from such a visit in its issues? This is something that we did not want or that is impossible in our situation. Therefore, we could not but give up this idea from the outset, and, moreover, we have not acted upon it.

This notwithstanding, the government authorities have successively taken away staff members of our company and distorted the truth of this episode to ensure that the people misunderstand it. This only exposes the intention of the government, which has been discontent over our reports and commentaries on national matters, to isolate HANGYORE SINMUN from the people and to suppress it. What ulterior motive do they have in making an important issue out of our company's plan to visit North Korea to gather news and to carry reports from such a trip, a plan that has been canceled from the outset, while turning a blind eye to other domestic media organizations that did so in actuality? Is it a crime for media organizations to explore the possibility of covering news from North Korea? This only means that the suppression of the democratic, national movement, which the government has carried out using Rev Mun's visit to North Korea as an opportunity, has been expanded to include press organizations, such as HANGYORE SINMUN.

We believe that the suppression of HANGYORE SINMUN is the suppression of numerous people who yearn for democratic, national journalism and that, therefore, this will arouse anger among the people. Because we know that the shareholders and readers of HANGYORE SINMUN and the people in general who yearn for democratization and reunification are all behind us, we will not yield to any threats, will overcome difficulties in a dauntless manner, and will defend the valuable journalism. We would like to again confirm through our trials the fact that the people who will defend HANGYORE SINMUN are the source of our courage.

Release of Journalist Demanded

SK1904073689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0706 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—The Journalists Association of Korea has called on the government to release all journalists now in custody and to dissolve the Joint Security Investigation Headquarters, which it said is being used to suppress the press.

A writer from the liberal daily HANGYORE SINMUN is the only journalist known to be in custody.

Yi Yong-hui, a journalism professor and editorial adviser to HANGYORE, was arrested on Friday and charged under the National Security Law for attempting to contact North Korea in a bid to send a team of HANGYORE journalists to report on the North.

On Tuesday, more than 500 members of the Korean Federation of Press Unions staged a rally in downtown Seoul demanding Yi's immediate release.

Yim Chae-kyong, vice president of the newspaper, founded last year by dissident journalists, was recently released after being under detention for questioning since late last week.

Two more senior HANGYORE members have refused to comply with summons served by the Joint Investigation Headquarters and face imminent arrest as a campaign against dissidents goes into high gear.

The government is trampling on efforts to protect press freedom as well as denying the nation a democratic media, the association said in a statement Wednesday.

It also vowed to fight against attempts at suppression so as to realize democratization and reunification of the peninsula.

The confrontation stems from the controversy ignited by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan when he made an unauthorized trip to Pyongyang last month that resulted in his arrest.

Editor, Director Receive Subpoena

SK1904022089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] The Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters delivered a third subpoena to Chang Yun-hwan, managing editor of the HANGYORE SINMUN, and Chong Tae-ki, business promotion director of the daily, late Tuesday night for a probe into the paper's disputed plan to cover and report on Communist North Korea.

As the two failed to report to the Agency of National Security Planning by 4 p.m. yesterday, as requested, the special security investigation team will seek warrants for apprehension today to take them in forcibly.

Chang and Chong refused to comply with the first and second subpoenas on the ground that the summonses were not approved by the court.

A senior security official said yesterday it was important and inevitable as well that Chang and Chong be interrogated to find whether the progressive daily's abortive coverage of North Korea including an interview with Kim Il-song was initiated and promoted secretly by the paper itself as part of its reportage programs or it was the personal idea of Prof. Yi Yong-hui.

Yi, who also works as the chief editorial writer, was arrested last week on charges of violation of the National Security Law for allegedly conspiring to head a group of five reporters of the dissident daily to be sent to North Korea early next month.

PPD Demands Dissolution of Joint Task Force
SK1904033689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
19 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] led by Kim Tae-chung yesterday called for the dissolution of the "Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters," which it claimed acts as an instrument "suppressing "democratic forces," labelling them as "leftist forces."

The PPD adopted the resolution calling for the abrogation of the joint public security authority comprising police, prosecutors, Agency for National Security Planning and Defense Security Command [DSC], at a joint meeting of key officers and executives yesterday.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su compared the function and role of the joint security authority to the powerful joint investigation team led by then maj. Gen. Chon tu-hwan, head of the DSC, which was inaugurate to investigate the assassination of president Pak Chong-hui and later served as a major instrument putting Chon in power through the Dec. 12 military incident.

The joint security authority is conducting an all-out investigation of democratic forces under the pretext of sweeping away left-leaning forces," said Yi.

He was apparently referring to the arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan for an unauthorized visit to North Korea, leaders of dissident groups and editorial staff of the vernacular *Hangyore Sinmun*.

The lawyer-lawmaker spokesman claimed that the joint security authority is an illegal agency which lacks legal ground for its establishment and infringes on the independence of prosecutors and the police, demanding its immediate dissolution.

Professor Says Military Coups Unlikely
SK1904013889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 19 Apr 89 p 3, 4

[Text] There is little possibility that the military will attempt to intervene in Korean politics through coups d'etat, claimed a university professor in a seminar on relations between the military and civilians.

Prof. Kim Ho-chin of Korea University said yesterday he is confident that there would be no longer "backwardness" in Korean politics, thanks to the rapid development of all segments of society.

The professor of public administration insisted it is impossible that the Armed Forces will control the overall society, taking into considerations its abilities and qualification.

"The limitations of the military's ability were vividly proven during the Chon Tu-hwan administration," Kim said.

The day-long seminar, cosponsored by the Defense Ministry and Korean Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA), was held at the KIDA's building in Hongnun, southeastern Seoul.

The professor pointed out three factors, which have led to the military intervention in Korean politics.

First, he said, as a "pullout" factor, a coup d'etat tends to occur due to the "incapability and corruption of established politicians, a society's confusion and its economic chaos."

Second is what he called a "push-out" factor which is caused by the confrontation and feud among factions in the military leadership.

Third, it is the third party's support of the military's attempt to conduct a coup d'etat, he said.

In Korea, the third party has been the United States, which allegedly supported the military's coups in an implicit or obvious manner, he insisted.

As for the pull-out factor, he said the military has a very small chance of succeeding in a coup d'etat, noting that the level of political awareness of the public has visibly increased and that Koreans are fed up with the military's continued intervention in politics.

He also claimed the power of intellectuals and activists has greatly been expanded and they will "play a key role in deterring the military's attempt at a coup d'etat from now on."

Commenting on factional strife in the military, he said that there would be no longer "serious inconsistency" that will prompt a certain group of the military leadership to conduct a rebellion.

He cited as its major reason the military's development in such areas as personnel, welfare and organization.

The United States, for its part, has acknowledged that it has lost "a great part of its leverage in Korean politics," following the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising, when it was cited as the background influence of supporting Chon's party at the time, according to Kim.

Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun earlier said that he was certain that there would no longer be a coup d'etat. He said that if someone among young officers dared to conduct a rebellion, he would face a miserable life within three days.

However, there have been persistent rumors that a military coup d'etat would be likely to recur, citing domestic confusion, particularly the expansion of leftists.

Under the current situation, Prof. Kim said, a group of brass could conduct a rebellion to contain leftist ideology from spreading into the society.

But he said if a military group succeeded in the attempt, it would end in failure because military officers will discover the limit of their capability to control the current society.

Prof. Kim also criticized in his paper the military's intervention in politics in social, economic and cultural terms.

About 50 military specialists, including several military generals, attended the seminar.

In a discussion session followed by Kim's speech, a military general, who asked for anonymity, said Kim's paper stressed the negative aspects of the military too much.

He claimed the military has greatly contributed to the nation's economic development.

Kim, however, said that the nation's economic success during the past military administrations was made on the cooperation of the whole people, including technicians, businessmen, intellectuals and laborers.

Opposition Parties Deal With Tonghae Scandal

Kim Yong-sam's Countermeasures

SK1904032689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
19 Apr 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Pyon Chang-sop]

[Text] The beleaguered Kim Yong-sam has started putting double time into mending fences with his two opposition colleagues, Kim Chong-pil and Kim Tae-chung, in a "delicate" move to restore the lost opposition solidarity.

With olive branch in hand, Kim, leader of the No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], visited Kim Chong-pil yesterday to apologize in person for relations soured by the bribery scandal in the Tonghae re-election.

The RDP leader's appeasement won the instant heart of Kim Chong-pil, who has been split between expressing his resentment against the RDP leader in connection with the scandal and pursuing the more pressing task of opposition unity.

"Now it's time for us, curing old wounds, to come back to terms and join hands," the minority opposition New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] leader replied.

Kim's welcome response to the RDP head's reconciliatory gesture sends an auspicious signal for future cooperation by the opposition political parties, burying the hatchet.

The RDP leader's visit to Kim Chong-pil is quite noteworthy in three respects: first, his breaking with political isolation, second, the urgency of restoration of public confidence in his party and himself, and lastly, his ambition to recapture the initiative in national politics.

Admittedly, Kim Yong-sam, as he himself put it once, has been all but banished to the political wilderness following the indefinite shelving by President No Tae-u of his promised midterm test of his performance last month.

Of course, the RDP Leader is more at odds with Kim Tae-chung than the NDRP leader over the latter's "secret dealing" with No on the shelved midterm assessment. Nonetheless, Kim Yong-sam has felt lingering suspicion about Kim Chong-pil's actions in his private talks with No on the midterm test matter, too.

It was against this backdrop that Kim Yong-sam wanted to use the reelection in Tonghae, Kangwon-to last Friday, as a "mini-referendum" on President No's mandate, at the same time as a means to recapturing the initiative in charting the direction of national politics.

As it turned out, however, the Tonghae election only dented the reputation of Kim Yong-sam for his political integrity as his top deputy So Sok-chae was found guilty of bribing Kim Chong-pil's candidate to drop out of the race.

As one close aide to Kim put it, the Tonghae scandal came close to destroying his decades of political credibility overnight.

The sense of urgency, however, made Kim move quickly to appease the fast growing public furor over the RDP action by first offering a public apology last Saturday.

Kim is expected to replace many of his top deputies and close aides with "competent new faces" this week in a show of his resolution to bail his party out of the quagmire and restore public confidence.

One has to wait and see how far Kim's counter-scandal measures will go, but one certain thing is that his public apology, along with his visit to Kim Chong-pil has impressed the angry people to a certain degree.

Another factor that has prompted Kim's action on the scandal is his painful reawakening to the wisdom of his cooperation with the other two Kims in resolving outstanding issues in parliament.

Kim knows too well that his continued isolation from the other two Kims following the shelved midterm test will deal a fatal blow to the long-term interests of the RDP.

As things stand now, they are expected to get together soon, ending their bitter resentment. Among other things, they will trim the agenda for the special national Assembly session scheduled for early next month at the get-together.

But as they widely differ on key issues including the Mun Ik-hwan case and the recent arrest of dissident professor-cum-journalist Yi Yong-hui, the coming three Kims' meeting will not go farther than reconfirm the importance of their solidarity in national politics.

Opposition Leaders Agree To Meet
SK1904032389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—The heads of South Korea's three opposition parties, in a symbolic move to repair a rift that has hamstrung the opposition, are expected to meet next weekend to forge a single position on pressing political issues.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, has agreed with Kim Chong-pil, head of the New Democratic Republican Party, to meet together with Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy. Kim Tae-chung, who proposed the meeting, welcomed the agreement.

The agreement came when the RDP leader visited Kim Chong-pil Tuesday to apologize for the bribing of the NDRP candidate in a by-election in Tonghae last week.

Relations between the three Kims soured when Kim Yong-sam criticized Kim Tae-chung for breaching an agreement on an interim appraisal of President No Tae-u's performance. The bribery scandal last week also undermined the fragile but powerful cooperation among the three since their parties won a combined majority in general elections last April.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil also agreed Tuesday to push for a National Assembly session as early as possible to deal with pending issues.

Sources say the three Kims' meeting is expected Friday or Saturday, and a meeting with No could take place early next month.

On the agenda at the talks will be the arrests of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, journalist Yi Yong-hui and other prominent dissidents, inter-Korean issues, labor disputes, campus unrest and the liquidation of negative legacies of former President Chon Tu-hwan's era, the sources said.

Mun, a Presbyterian pastor with a history of anti-government activism, was arrested on his return from an unauthorized visit to Pyongyang, where he discussed reunification with North Korean leader Kim Il-song, prompting an outraged South Korean Government to launch an all-out war on "left-leaning forces."

The crackdown, coming amid rumblings from the right that the No administration is "too soft," has begun to bring reactions from opposition and dissident groups.

Yi's arrest, part of the hard line against dissidents, closely followed the arrest of Mun. The opposition protested the move as suppression of the press.

Yi is an editorial advisor to HANGYORE SINMUN, a liberal Seoul daily founded by dissident journalists last year. He was charged with attempting to contact North Korea to arrange coverage of events there. South Korea bans contacts with North Korea.

A series of tough actions against dissidents have worsened relations between the ruling and opposition camps and there are growing demands for political settlement of the issues through top-level dialogue.

By creating an issue of violent leftists, the government is trying to turn people's attention away from thorny issues like the Chon Tu-hwan case that have dogged No since he took office early last year, the opposition claims.

Kim Yong-sam Opposes RDP Shake-up
SK1904063689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—The Reunification Democratic Party has limited a reshuffle of key party functionaries to replacing only the secretary-general, rejecting nine other resignations.

Kim Chong-su, 52, a three-term lawmaker from Pusan, was named secretary-general, succeeding So Sok-chae, who resigned and left the party after admitting that he bribed a rival opposition party candidate into withdrawing from a by-election.

Kim Yong-sam, RDP president, decided against an all-out shake-up of the party leadership despite being severely embarrassed by the bribery scandal in the by-election last week, a party spokesman said.

The fallout from the scandal was expected to affect the floor leader and chief policy-maker, in addition to the vacated post of secretary-general, and seven other office-holders who tendered their resignations to give the party president a free hand in forming a new lineup.

The spokesman said unity among lawmakers was more important than an across-the-board reshuffle to burnish the party's tarnished image.

DJP Seeks To Clear 'Misunderstandings'
SK1904082389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—The government and the ruling party, stung by strong criticism of a sweeping crackdown on radical leftists, decided Wednesday to make efforts to clear away "misunderstandings" that the campaign was designed to suppress "democratic forces," said a ruling party official who attended the consultative meeting.

The official, who declined to be named in keeping with government policy, did not disclose what efforts are planned to win over the people and opposition parties.

The decision was made at a meeting chaired by President No Tae-u amid signals that the three opposition parties, repairing a month-long rift, are about to forge a single position on the administration's tough actions against its opponents.

The meeting held at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, also dealt with ways to eliminate leftism, solve labor disputes and campus disturbances.

High officials from the Democratic Justice Party and the government shared the view that it is necessary for them to generate positive publicity regarding the government's tough action, the official said.

The move was construed by some observers as a sign of flexibility in its dealings with anti-government groups.

The government's stern action against people it labels violent leftists was prompted by a dissident clergyman's trip to North Korea.

Security agents arrested the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan on his return from his unauthorized visit to Pyongyang, where he discussed reunification with North Korean leader Kim Il-song. Mun's arrest was followed by the arrests of key dissident leaders and journalist Yi Yong-hui.

Yi, an editorial advisor to the HANGYORE SINMUN, a liberal Seoul daily founded by dissident journalists, was charged with attempting to arrange visit by the newspaper's journalists to the North. The opposition protested Yi's arrest as suppression of the press.

PPD Floor Leader Calls For Meeting
SK1904014489 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 19 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Outside Political Forces"]

[Text] Kim Won-ki, floor leader of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, yesterday stressed that various pressing political issues should not longer be left at the mercy of political forces outside of the parliament.

Renewing his party's earlier call for a meeting of the three opposition party leaders before a four-party head meeting including President No Tae-u to tackle various political issues, Kim said that all the political and social issues should be accommodated and solved one by one through parliamentary politics.

He reacted positively to the latest move by the Reunification Democratic Party to mend fences with the New Democratic Republican Party to restore interparty confidence badly damaged by the by-election bribery scandal in Tonghae.

Fence Mending To Take Time
SK1904013289 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 19 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Recovery Time"]

[Text] Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the ruling party, yesterday said that it would take some time before the four rival parties would be able to materialize the four party leaders meeting.

"More time seems to be need for the opposition camp to recover completely from the political shock caused by the election scandal in Tonghae," said Kim.

For the time being, there will be unofficial and behind-the-scenes contacts between the ruling and opposition parties to push for the meeting of the four party leaders including President No Tae-u, he said.

Timing of the extra session of the National Assembly and matters concerning the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan will be brought up for discussion at the four party floor leaders meeting, he added.

Party Hopes To Resume Contacts
SK1804020689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 18 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling party hopes to resume working-level contacts with three opposition parties this weekend when the political uproar stemming from an overheated by-election campaign in Tonghae are subdued.

Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling party, told reporters yesterday that a cooling-off period is necessary for each political party before it can start political negotiations for settlement of various political issues.

Touching on the controversial buy-out scandal involving the Reunification Democratic Party, Pak said that the political circles should remain aloof from the issue until the law-enforcement authorities complete their judicial actions in accordance with the pertinent laws.

He also reacted negatively to the opposition's move to convene the parliament standing committees on unification and information affairs to tackle with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's case and press policies on Hangyore Sinmun.

"The extra sitting of the National Assembly is tentatively scheduled for mid-May and it is not desirable to convene the parliament panels when prosecution investigations into the two cases are still under way," said Pak.

Police Raid Four Strife-Torn Companies

SK1904030089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
19 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] About 1,000 police broke into four labor strife-torn companies in Puchon, Kyonggi-to, and hauled away 178 striking workers yesterday morning. Of them, five were formally arrested.

In the pre-dawn raid, police confiscated 54 iron pipes, 22 firebombs and three inflammatory paint thinner containers.

The police raid was made at the order of the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters which is determined to clamp down on "illegal" strikes by radical workers.

The public security headquarters yesterday made it clear that the law enforcement authorities will sternly deal with those who use violence in labor disputes.

Terming confinement, abduction, arson and other violent acts committed in the course of labor disturbances as "anti-human rights crimes," the special public security body said that prosecutors will demand the "heaviest penalties prescribed by law" against those who commit the crimes.

The headquarters also vowed to crack down on student activists and dissidents trying to intervene in labor-management disputes.

At the same time, "immoral" company owners who touched off labor disputes will be punished, the headquarters warned.

Public security officials also cautioned that heavy penalties are in store for pro-management employees who use violence to quell labor strife.

In the pre-dawn raids yesterday, police led away 119 workers from Wuil Co., 22 from Seron Machinery Co., 13 from Yongpung Industries Co. and 24 from Taehung Lock.

According to the headquarters, about 80 workers of Wuil Co. staged sit-in protests at their factory together with 50 workers from other companies in Puchon, demanding the raise of daily allowances by 3,000 won and 600 percent bonus increases.

They also fanned labor disturbances at other workshops near their company, instigating other workers, according to the public security officials.

Workers of Yongpung Industrial Co. have occupied their company with about 50 laborers of "democratic" trade unions in the Puchon area since Feb. 22. They manhandled the company president and three executives of the company.

Earlier, the headquarters arrested Un Pyong-ho, 39, chairman of "Sonoyon," a labor activist body, and seven others for meddling in labor disputes at Hyundai Heavy Industries and Seoul Subway Corp. They were charged with violating the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law which bans third parties' intervention in labor feuds.

On Monday, the headquarters conducted a massive search of offices of dissident bodies in Suwon, Anyang, Ansan and Yongin, all in Kyonggi-to, and confiscated 10,000 leaflets and 10 firebombs.

In the raid, 10 labor activists were led away by police for questioning about their involvement in labor disputes in the Kyonggi area.

POSCO, Goldstar Unions Make Agreements

SK1904011689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 19 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Trade unions at some subcontractors of Pohang Iron and Steel (POSCO) and subsidiaries of the Goldstar-Lucky Group have struck collective agreements with their employers.

According to industrial sources yesterday, workers of 13 POSCO subcontractors had decided to go on strike simultaneously April 24 to press their demands for higher pay and better working conditions.

Workers of Sonil Industrial and Yongil Industrial Co. have already produced accords calling for pay hikes averaging 28 percent and 31 percent, respectively, the sources said.

The remaining 11 companies also are expected to resolve their labor disputes soon, since labor and management have narrowed their differences considerably.

A planned simultaneous strike by trade unions at Goldstar and Lucky Group's subsidiaries is not likely to take place as two unions ended labor disputes, the sources said.

Labor unions at Goldstar Instrument & Electric Co. and Goldstar Electric Machinery reached an agreement with management calling for a 19.5 percent pay raise.

Unionized workers of Goldstar Co.'s three plants in Changwon and Kumi, Goldstar Industrial Systems and Goldstar Vending Machines have halted operations because of strikes.

Ministers Meet on Worsening Labor Situation

SK1904035689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
19 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] The administration will mobilize military and other substitute forces in case of labor strikes at key industries in a desperate bid to minimize the potential damage of worsening labor disputes on the Korean economy.

The government also decided to crack down on third parties that agitate labor disputes and employees who side with management and violently to disperse picketers.

The decisions was reached at a meeting of relevant ministers, presided over by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun at his office yesterday in the face of a widely rumored general strike on May Day.

The National Labor League, a dissident labor body, popularly called by its Korean acronym Chonnoyon, has recently denied the rumor and claimed that it was devised by the government so as to suppress the labor movement.

Yi Hyon-ku, spokesman for the prime minister, said after the meeting that the workforce and equipment available at government organizations would be immediately mobilized if strikes at strategic industries reach a "serious crisis" and senior officials explained that the government organizations might also include the military.

Maximum penalties would be sought against management which treats employees unfairly thus giving causes for strikes and also workers who resort to violence.

The newly-formed joint investigation teams in charge of public security affairs was given the additional task of handling leaders of radical labor strikes, those behind violent actions and third parties stirring up labor disputes. Other third parties than government agencies are banned by law from meddling in labor problems.

Non-unionists employed by management to disband protesting unionists by force will also be dealt with by the powerful task force teams composed of prosecutors, intelligence and police that was originally formed to chase leftist elements, Yi said in a press release.

The Education Ministry will cooperate with the Home and Labor Ministries to prohibit university students from indoctrinating labor or helping to fan their struggle.

Indoctrination courses at what are called workers' universities, being offered by collegian activists, will not be allowed.

The ministers further urged some universities plagued by students' protests against irregularities of their foundations or other "internal" issues to do their best in solving the matters as soon as possible by accepting reasonable demands, offered by the students.

They were determined to provide financial and tax favors to business firms which have suffered losses from strikes.

Prime Minister Kang instructed the Cabinet members to pool their wisdom on countering "ever-heating" labor disputes in a legal and rational manner, terming harmonious labor-management relationship as a key to economic stability and the nation's development and welfare.

Labor Minister Chang Yong-chol said at the meeting that a total of 431 labor disputes were reported as of last weekend, a 28.3-percent rise over the corresponding period of last year.

Disputes at small and medium companies dominated 75.4 percent of the total, up about 10 percentage points over last year.

He disclosed that 192 people have been arrested on charges of complicity in labor struggles during the period, including 174 charged with using violence.

He foresaw that normal operations can hardly be expected next month despite dissident labor unions' denial of rumors concerning their May Day general strike.

Government Criticized for Labor Incompetence

SK1904014889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 19 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Seminar Dispute"]

[Text] A ruling party-hosted seminar yesterday on labor problems unexpectedly turned into a bitter assailment on the government for alleged "incompetence and lack of will to deal with the national crisis," as a business leader put it.

"While the nation's industries are in chaos, government officials are just talking about figures at a desk. I cannot but question if a government exists in the country," a businessman told the seminar yesterday morning at the Seoul Plaza Hotel.

Another businessman retorted sarcastically that the problems would not have become so aggravated had the political leaders poured as much energy into labor problems as they did into the Tonghae by-election to fill a vacant National Assembly seat.

Yi Hyong-ku, vice minister of the Economic Planning Board, representing the government at the session, angrily retorted that the responsibility for the nation's labor problems should be shared by the government as well as businessmen and workers.

The ruling party's chief policy-maker Yi Sung-yun, who presided over the session, told the seminar that the nation's economy is at the crossroads to maintain its position as one of Asia's "Four Dragons."

Effect of Labor Disputes on Economy Assessed
SK1904092389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea, battered by a tidal wave of labor disputes as it makes the difficult transition to full democracy, is staggering on the threshold of becoming a world-class economy with no signs of help in sight.

Already suffering from the rapid rise of the won coupled with wage and price increases, the engine of this newly industrialized country's export-led economy is stalled in a depression that has been exacerbated by an upsurge of labor disputes since early this year.

Export industries, which have fueled the government-sponsored industrialization of the last three decades, are now supplying more than 38 percent of manufacturing jobs and employing 18 percent of all South Korean workers.

As of last week, 412 labor disputes were reported this year, a 28.8 percent increase over a year before, cutting total exports by 5 percent or 700 million dollars.

Hardest hit by labor disputes have been the export-oriented shipbuilding, automobile and electronic industries.

A protracted dispute at the country's largest shipyard, Hyundai Heavy Industries, has cost 490 million dollars worth of ship exports.

Strikes at parts manufacturing firms that halted assembly lines at the country's two biggest automakers, Hyundai and Daewoo, crippled 138 million dollars worth of car exports.

Disputes at major plants of one of the biggest electronic home appliances makers, Lucky-Goldstar, cost 43 million dollars worth of exports.

In total, labor disputes have so far resulted in 847.3 billion won (1.3 billion U.S. dollars) worth of production losses, 12 times the figure a year earlier.

Volume of export commodities not shipped on time due to labor disputes is 32 times higher than a year before.

The government, troubled by mounting trade friction and excess money supply resulting from the ballooning current account surplus, has reduced or cut off subsidies and other supports for exports while hurriedly opening the domestic market, a move that exporters complain was premature.

Exporters admit the market opening was unavoidable to head off trade friction, but oppose the withdrawal of government support, saying it was needed to overcome the won's appreciation.

Many economic experts agree that the decline in exports, resulting from structural factors like the rise of the value of won and wage hikes, will raise unemployment.

Every one million dollars of lost exports will eliminate some 50 jobs, the experts say.

The government hopes to hold unemployment at 2.8 percent this year, but needs to create 353,000 new jobs to achieve the goal.

Students To Mark 19 April Amid Tension
SK1904031289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] On the eve of the 29th anniversary of the April 19th Student Revolution, high tension was haunting universities across the country yesterday as police went on full alert.

Student activists at more than 50 universities will mark the anniversary, switching from a campus affairs-tinted struggle to full-fledged "student-labor" solidarity.

The anniversary of the student uprising, which toppled Syngman Rhee's autocratic regime, is expected to provide a great momentum for student activists.

About 20 universities have been partly or wholly crippled by campus demonstrations since the beginning of the spring semester.

In Seoul, students at Korea University kicked off their annual commemorative program with a long-distance race from the suspension-stricken campus to the April 19th Cemetery in Suyuri, northern Seoul.

Amid the tight police security, hundreds of students started the race. No clashes were reported along the race course as police did not interrupt it.

Defying the school's temporary closure, students also hoisted a commemorative rally in which they pledged to redouble their anti-government struggles, by joining forces with labor unionists for a May Day showdown with the government crackdown.

According to the student council, about 7,000 students will get together on campus today to demand the resumption of classes and the resignation of university president Yi Chun-pom who was elected in the faculty members' exclusive election in early March.

The student program includes the presentation of anti-government propaganda works of music, drama and dance, as well as documentary films featuring "struggles for democracy" and seminars on the orientation of student activism.

More than 10,000 students flocked onto their campuses nationwide for anniversary celebrations yesterday and about 18,000 police were employed to take guard around the schools.

Researchers Achieve 'Cold' Nuclear Fusion

SK1904082589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean researchers have achieved nuclear fusion using ordinary laboratory equipment at room temperature, the Science and Technology Ministry said Wednesday.

Dr. Yun Kyong-sok of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology observed cold fusion in a flask experiment April 4, and the results were duplicated by Dr. Yi Kyu-ho at the Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology April 12.

Stanley Pons of the University of Utah and Martin Fleischmann of the University of Southampton in England announced March 23 they had created nuclear fusion at low temperatures, surprising the scientific community.

If fusion can be harnessed, researchers believe it could be a cheaper, safer alternative to the nuclear power plants that operate on fission, the splitting of atoms.

The ministry said Yun and Yi followed the process of Pons and Fleischmann, using a rod of palladium and a coil of platinum immersed in a beaker of deuterium, an isotope of hydrogen commonly found in seawater.

Yun, a chemist, started the experiment March 29. He recorded beta emissions, which occur during nuclear fusion, on April 4 and tritium on April 17.

Yi began April 1 and observed the emission of beta rays and helium April 12.

But they failed to confirm neutron release or any creation of extra energy in the process, the Ministry said.

Science and Technology Minister Yi Sang-hui proposed investing 1 billion won (about 1.50 million U.S. dollars) in cold fusion research and organizing a special research team.

Burma

Military Delegation Reportedly Goes to Pakistan *BK1704121089 Delhi International Service in Burmese 1115 GMT 17 Apr 89*

[Text] According to some reports, a high-ranking Burmese military delegation headed by Brigadier General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, visited Pakistan recently. The other members of the delegation were the minister of planning and finance, Colonel Abel, and the director of military procurement.

The Burmese delegation's visit was to reciprocate the visit to Burma by a Pakistani military delegation between 8 and 10 February. During that visit, the Pakistani delegation signed with Burma a contract to supply large quantities of arms and ammunition to the Burmese Defense Forces.

The Burmese delegation decided on the detailed list of military supplies it wants from Pakistan as well as to send Burmese military personnel for training in Pakistan.

Opposition Questions Motive of Foreign Countries *BK1804153789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] Rangoon, April 18 (AFP)—Australia is among several nations which seem to be putting economic interests over democratic concerns in relations with the military regime in Rangoon, opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi said here Tuesday.

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi, the 43-year-old daughter of Burma's late founding father, General Aung San, also told reporters that Army troops had harassed her while campaigning, and that the nation's ruling junta had refused to meet her to discuss preparations for multi-party elections.

She criticized "some countries" for easing their pressure on the junta to implement democratic reforms.

"Sometimes I can't help feeling the real reason why some countries want to improve their relationship with this government is not so much in the cause of democracy as in the cause of economic cooperation," Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi told a group of foreign and Burmese reporters at her home on Rangoon's outskirts.

She said she was thinking in particular of Australia, which reportedly has resumed some aid programs to Burma after having suspended economic cooperation following a military coup here September 18.

"I can't help wondering whether Australia's policy has more to do with economic consideration rather than human rights and desire for democracy," Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi said.

"I say very frankly to the Australians that I'm not very convinced that everything they are doing is to support a great movement to democracy. There are a lot of economic interests involved," she added. She did not elaborate.

An Australian diplomat asked to comment said it was "very clear Australia has been unalterable in its resolve to help realize the aspirations of the Burmese people to achieve democracy."

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi's comments came amid growing legitimization of the military junta, which put a stop to three months of nationwide protests for a change to democracy when it seized power in September.

Japan, which originally refused to recognize the regime of General Saw Maung, recognized the junta in February. Neighbor Thailand signed logging and fishing agreements with Burma. But the United States suspended aid to the military junta, awaiting democratic reforms.

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi had criticized the military regime for failing to open a dialogue with political parties.

Gen. Saw Maung took power pledging to hold elections to form a multi-party system after 26 years of one-party rule.

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi said she has been subjected to harassment while campaigning, including Army troops using loudspeakers to drown out her speeches and one incident this month in which an Army captain threatened to shoot her in Danubyu, 120 kilometers (70 miles) northwest of Rangoon.

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi said her party, the National League for Democracy, had caused none of the incidents. "Whatever problems arise, it is because truckloads of armed soldiers come along," she said.

She called for better relations between the Army and the people and said she did not seek to split the Army.

"The situation can be corrected by goodwill on both sides," she added.

"What we want in the new year is the kind of conditions where people feel they can express themselves politically," Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi said.

Monday was the Buddhist new year.

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi said she has not yet met Burmese officials to discuss elections, expected to be held in May 1990. Authorities had said they could not find time to speak to the parties because they were so numerous—a total of 25 [as received] now registered.

"The government should make out its list of priorities. It should think of the ways and means to open up dialogue with political parties as soon as possible," Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi said.

"One of the biggest tragedies is there's a big brick wall between the political parties and the Army. It's time for reconciliation," she said.

More Political Parties Announce Platforms

Chin National Young Men

*BK2803081589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 27 Mar 89*

[“Press Release No 117/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 27 March—the 6th day of the waning moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the aims and future programs of the Chin National Young Men Organization, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at Bogyoke Road, Zaythit Ward, Haka, Chin State.

2. Aims:

- A. To declare a general amnesty and to build a genuine federal republic through a democratic multiparty parliamentary system.
- B. To choose and practice the best form of democracy that is fair to all the people of different nationalities, and to encourage [words indistinct] human rights.
- C. To strengthen political life and the national economy, and to guarantee political, social, and economic rights to every individual regardless of race, religion, habitat, class, or sex.

3. Programs:

- A. To work on the basis of a genuine federal republic for equality among all national groups—the Kachins, Shans, Kayahs, Karens, Mons, Rakhines, Chins, Burmese, and others.
- B. To legislate laws to ensure that the basic administrative policy of Chin State under a genuine federal system is truly democratic.
- C. To do everything possible to give due human rights to the Chin people who reside within the Union but outside the Chin State.
- D. To solve political problems through political means.

Federal Democratic Party

*BK0704093089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 5 Apr 89*

[“Press Release No 122/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 5 April—the 15th day of the waning moon of Tabaung, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Federal Democratic Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with

the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 219, Yuzana Street, Gagyi Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aim: The Federal Democratic Party, without holding to any class division outlook which is colored by political outlook, economic system, and administrative setup, will build a historical era in which citizens, individuals, and human beings humanely administer and treat each other as human beings.

3. Program: As its main task, the party will work for the adoption of a humanist outlook, which is the political objective of the party, as the ethic of the future historical era. Also, for smooth relations between those who are in the government and the people who are being administered, the party will work for the adoption of humanism as the foundation for the third constitution which will be drawn up and adopted.

Government Troops Take Karen Stronghold

*BK1804124489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Bangkok, April 18 (AFP)—Burmese troops Tuesday seized a major insurgent stronghold belonging to the Karen National Union (KNU) on Burma's border with Thailand after a week long siege, a Thai officer at the border said Tuesday.

The officer, who commands a crack Thai Ranger unit in the area, said about 500 Burmese troops had on Monday night bombarded the KNU's Tirkerney Camp with 81, 82 and 120 mm mortar rounds, before launching an assault and capturing the camp Tuesday.

The KNU is one of about a dozen ethnic minority insurgency groups allied under the National Democratic Front (NDF), which has been fighting for autonomy from the central government in Rangoon since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948.

Nationalities Democracy Uprising Gives Statement

*BK1804143889 (Clandestine) Burma Nationalities
Broadcasting Station in Burmese 1200 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Statement from the (Burma Wa Nya Wa Taung) Nationalities Democracy Uprising Army Directorate Headquarters Committee—dated 12 April]

[Text] Nationalities, parents, people, and friends of Burma: Internal and external developments in Burma have compelled us to hereby inform the nationalities, parents, and people living in our (Burma Wa Nya Wa Taung) liberated area of the following. On 12 April 1989 we carried out a rebellion for the cause of national democracy, for equality of nationalities, for unity, for the cause of democracy, to fight the common enemy collectively, to oppose the narrow racial policy of the Burma

Communist Party, to oppose sectarianism, to oppose (?individualism) and leftist and rightist opportunism, and to oppose moribund ways of thinking and mistakes.

It is essential for the nationalities to correctly comprehend the current situation of the revolution and to discern and understand right from wrong. We want peace. We do not want bloodshed. Therefore, he who attempts to impede the flow of the revolution can only be seen as a self-seeking person. [indistinct sentence] We hope parents and people of the whole of Burma will join in our rebellion.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Opposition Leader Lim Kit Siang, Son Released

Background on Arrests

BK1904050089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, April 19 (AFP)—Opposition leader Lim Kit Siang is to be freed later Wednesday after almost 18 months in detention, officials of his Democratic Action Party (DAP) said.

They said officials at the Taiping detention centre, 291 km (182 miles) north of here where the DAP leader is being held had notified Mr Lim's family of his impending release.

Mr Lim's son, Lim Guan Eng, 29, is also expected to be freed. Both father and son are members of Parliament and strong critics of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's government dominated by ethnic Malays.

Mr Lim, 48, and Guan Eng were among 106 people arrested in late October 1987 under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

The government accused them of inciting hatred among Malaysia's many races and claimed their activities, if unchecked, could have led to bloodshed.

All other detainees, including several other DAP MPs, picked up in the massive security sweep have been freed. [passage omitted]

Lim, Son Freed 19 April

BK1904075989 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0637 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Opposition members of Parliament Lim Kit Siang and his son, Guan Eng, who were among over 100 people arrested 18 months ago for inciting racial sentiments were Wednesday released from detention under the Internal Security Act.

With their release, all those arrested in the police swoop in October 1987 under the act, [words indistinct], have been freed.

[Words indistinct] Kit Siang was secretary general of the leading opposition party, the Democratic Action Party (DAP).

Kit Siang is MP for Tanjung Bungah in northern Penang state, while his son represents Kota Melaka in Melaka State.

The others arrested with them, including politicians and academicians, were released in batches over the past year.

Mahathir Denies Takeover Bid Racial Issue

BK1804140089 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir today expressed his annoyance that certain groups had tried to turn Hume Industries Corporation's bid to take over Multi-Purpose Holding Berhad [an investment arm of the Malaysian Chinese Association] into a Malay-Chinese racial issue. In his statement, Dr Mahathir said that in the past he did not pay attention to rumors circulating in the stock market circle. However, the rumor on the takeover bid has serious implications for the country's racial harmony.

Dr Mahathir added that it is unreasonable to say that UMNO [United Malays National Organization] or the government is behind Hume Industries Corporation's takeover bid because UMNO no longer has financial assets since it was declared illegal some time ago. All UMNO's assets are now in receivership.

The prime minister also rejected allegations that the takeover bid is politically motivated, adding that it is necessary for the government to clarify the issue. The government believes that the takeover bid is motivated purely by commercial considerations. [passage omitted]

Singapore

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Begins 3-Day Visit

BK1804114089 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] The Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, arrived in Singapore this evening for a 3-day visit. He was met at Changi airport by the foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will call on Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Mr Wong tomorrow. He will also meet the labor minister, Mr Lee Yock Suan, and the minister of national development, Mr Dhanabalan.

Mr Wong will host a dinner for Air Chief Marshal Sitthi this evening.

Speaks to Reporters

*BK1804150689 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] The visiting Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshall Sitthi Sawetsila, says relations between Thailand and Singapore and its security are most important. This relationship, he said, is based on long-lasting commitments between the two countries. As such, any problem should be settled amicably on a friendly basis with understanding on both sides.

Air Chief Marshall Sitthi was speaking to reporters when he arrived in Singapore this evening for a 3-day visit. He was met at the Changi Airport by the foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng.

Describing the recent repatriation of illegal Thai workers in Singapore as a smooth [word indistinct], Air Chief Marshall Sitthi said the purpose of his trip is to make arrangements for Thai workers to work here legally.

Air Chief Marshall Sitthi said he would also hold talks with Mr Wong Kan Seng on recent developments in Cambodia, [word indistinct] the planned withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of September. [words indistinct] that he would be visiting the Thai-Cambodian border this weekend. The visit, he said, is to give him a clearer picture of the situation there and to get feedback from the military and the civilian in the area.

Air Chief Marshall Sitthi will call on Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Mr Wong tomorrow. He will also meet the labor minister, Mr Lee Yock Suan, and the minister of national development, Mr Dhanabalan. Mr Wong will host a dinner for Air Chief Marshall Sitthi this evening.

Privy Council Appeal Restriction Viewed

*BK0704163489 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 7 Apr 89*

[Text] Parliament has passed the Judicial Committee Amendment Bill. It seeks to restrict appeals to the Privy Council to certain types of civil and criminal cases.

Moving its second reading, the Law Minister, Prof S. Jeyakumar, said we cannot continue with appeals to the Privy Council in the way we have had them for so many years. He pointed out that Singapore, apart from Brunei, is the only independent country in Asia which allows appeals to the Privy Council—Malaysia, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh have all abandoned appeals to the Privy Council. Australia has cut off appeals to the Privy Council and New Zealand is proposing to do away with such appeals.

Prof Jeyakumar stressed that our laws must meet with problems and conditions of Singapore's circumstances, and these laws are best interpreted [words indistinct] our society and share our history and culture.

Prof Jeyakumar said we have allowed Privy Council appeals to continue from colonial days because we valued the ability and erudition of the judges. But the judicial values and attitudes of our society and those of Britain have diverged due to different circumstances. Britain has also been affected by constitutional changes important to it but irrelevant to us.

Prof. Jeyakumar laid stress on the main changes which the amendment seeks to bring about. Appeals on civil cases will lie only between those parties which have agreed in writing to be bound by an appeal to the Privy Council. This [word indistinct] at any time before or during the proceedings but [words indistinct] both parties to the proceedings must have consented to appeal to the Privy Council. The party which has not consented to the proceedings will not be affected by the appeal.

Prof. Jeyakumar says the government had, in deciding this consent approach, considered whether there was a need to do away with appeals altogether to the Privy Council in civil cases. It had taken into consideration various views expressed in parliament and elsewhere.

On criminal cases, Prof Jeyakumar said appeals to the Privy Council will from now on only be allowed in cases where the offense is punishable by the death penalty or life imprisonment. This is subject to the condition that the petition of the court of criminal appeal is not unanimous.

Explaining the reason for the limit, the minister said, firstly, offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment are those under which the accused is liable to receive the most severe penalties imposed under Singapore's laws. Statistics also show that over the past 10 years, most of the appeals heard by the court of criminal appeal and the Privy Council were cases involving the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Prof. Jeyakumar said the bill ensures that any appeal to the Privy Council or any application for leave or special leave to appeal under the existing act, will not be affected in respect of any decision of the court of appeal or court of criminal appeal which is given before the amendment takes effect.

An example is that if the amendments come into force on 1 May a losing party can still appeal to the Privy Council against any decision of the appellate court which is given before that date.

The minister added that the amendments leave intact most of the other requirements and conditions now contained in the Judicial Committee Act.

North Korea

Hun Sen Remarks Cited on Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge

BK1904053889 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0422 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 19—Kampuchean Chairman Hun Sen is quoted by AFP as saying that the genocidal Pol Potist Khmer Rouge would not survive six months should Thailand withdraw its aid to them.

He told a business weekly in Bangkok that, in the absence of an overall settlement on Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk could become the country's head of state if he joined the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] Government.

Prince Sihanouk, who is to meet Chairman Hun Sen in Jakarta early next month, heads an uneasy guerrilla coalition of his own followers and those of Mr. Son Sann and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge to oppose the PRK.

AFP says that the bulk of China's military supplies to the Khmer opposition factions goes to the Khmer Rouge's Pol Potists faction and is funnelled through Thailand which allows the Khmer Rouge to infiltrate Kampuchea from Thailand-based sanctuaries.

However, AFP says, Thailand, under the leadership of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, has re-oriented its policy towards Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in the direction of rapprochement with Hanoi.

Hun Sen himself made an unprecedented visit to Bangkok last January at the invitation of Chatchai Chunhawan for talks on Kampuchea and bilateral relations.

The current issue of PHU CHATKAN (MANAGER) magazine indicated that Hun Sen had been interviewed in Phnom Penh shortly after the three Indochinese countries made public their joint declaration on April 5 saying that Vietnam would unilaterally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and demanding a halt to all outside military aid to the opposition factions.

Asked if he was requesting Thailand to confront China on cutting off aid to the Khmer Rouge, Hen Sen said: "The world would applaud if Thailand reverses its policy on Pol Pot."

"I think Thailand is the most important factor in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It is Thailand, not the Soviet Union, China or the United States," he said.

"If Thailand does not allow Chinese and US weapons through Thailand for assistance of the three Khmer factions, the problem would come to an end immediately," Hun Sen added.

If the Thai authorities prevented the Khmer Rouge "from using Thailand as a sanctuary and transit for weapons, they would not survive beyond three to six months," he said.

Asked what future role Prince Sihanouk could have in Kampuchea, Mr. Hun Sen said that the question would be answered through general elections if there were a political settlement.

"Under another condition he will be given the role as head of state if he washes his hand of the Pol Pot clique and cooperates with us instead," Hun Sen added.

"I could see no role for him except that of head of state. We have talked about this a long time already."

Prince Sihanouk and Chairman Hun Sen have met three times in France since the end of 1987.

Report on Practice of Various Religions

BK1404133489 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 14—Freedom of belief is one of the inalienable rights of the Kampuchean people in the new regime. It should be remembered that all religions, particularly Buddhism, was forbidden during the reign of Democratic Kampuchea.

In 1969, there were 3,370 pagodas with more than 66,000 monks in Kampuchea. In early the 70's the number of pagodas rose to nearly 4,000. During its three-and-a-half-year rule over the country (from April 1975 to early 1979) the Pol Pot clique pursued a genocide policy, outlawing all religious activities and ruining all spiritual and material value of the nation.

According to statistics made public by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland, more than 25,000 monks were executed and 1968 monasteries and pagodas destroyed or partly demolished by the Pol Potists, many holy places were turned into prisons, pigsties or manure store. Buddhist monks were brutally treated and sent to work day and night at forced labour camps.

Since liberation (January 7, 1979), the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] have recognized the people's right to freedom of belief as stipulated in Article 6 of the PRK Constitution and Article 11 of the front statute. At present there are about 2,400 pagodas and 6,500 Buddhist monks. Great efforts have been made to repair or rebuild pagodas and temples destroyed during the Pol Pot time.

Calendars of Buddhist festivities have been printed and circulated across the country. Most striking is the religious ceremonies marking the "Chol Chhnam Thmei" (the Khmer traditional new year) which annually falls on

between the fourth crescent-moon of "Chet" and the fourth crescent-moon of "Vissaks" (lunar calendar) on 12th or 13th April (solar calendar).

On other traditional festive days, old people, mainly women, often go on pilgrimages to pagodas and monasteries, presenting offering to Buddhist monks. The "Pchum Ben" (the Festival of the Souls), also called the fifteen-day religious festival held between September and October is now observed across the country. Another religious festival known as "Kathen" is held in November to raise funds for the repair and building of rural monasteries.

Averagegely, each monastery is now staffed by from three to six monks. The staff of the Unalaom Pagoda in Phnom Penh accounts for nearly 20.

With the assistance of the state and the front, Buddhist monks and followers have repaired or rebuilt many ruined pagodas which keep open again on ritual and festive days. As the country has faced enormous economic difficulties, the care for the monks' daily life and their monasteries is mostly entrusted to the local authorities and people.

For its part, the Front has set up a research group and published the "Trairatanak" (Buddhist bible) in Khmer Buddhist sermons which are broadcast four times a month by the Kampuchea radio and television, a thing which has received warm welcome from Buddhist monks, believers and, other people.

Buddhist monks have made positive contributions to national defense and construction. They have taken part in raising relief funds for helpless and needy families, especially those of fallen combatants and disabled soldiers. Money raised by the monks have also been used in building public and welfare projects worth hundreds of millions riel (Kampuchean currency).

On international relations the Kampuchean Buddhist Association has established close ties with Buddhist associations of various countries and peace- and justice-loving organizations in the world. It has actively contributed to the common struggle for peace, disarmament, and cooperation for development.

A member of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP), the Kampuchean Buddhist Association has maintained good relations with other members. Its delegations have attended many international conferences and visited many countries. On these occasions, they have helped the world public, especially the Buddhist circles in different countries, better understand the reality in Kampuchea, particularly the PRK's policy toward the people's freedom of belief and its efforts in national reconciliation, and the danger of Pol Pot's return to power in Kampuchea.

Islam is another religion in Kampuchea. Khmer Muslims, known as Khmer Islam or Chams, were also subjected to brutal torture and execution in the Pol Pot time during which the number of Muslims decreased from 200,000 to 50,000. Today, mosques are re-opened in many localities. Koran in Arabic and in Khmer are freely circulated. There are now six mosques around Phnom Penh and a good number of other Muslim holy places in the country.

Kampuchean Catholics are in very small number as compared with the overwhelming Buddhist population in Kampuchea. However, they are fully entitled to equality in society.

Sihanouk Writes Japanese on Khmer Solution
BK1804123689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] On 13 April 1989, international Cambodia Day, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance movement and president of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a telegram to His Excellency Haruo Okada, representative of the Japanese committee in charge of organizing the international conference on Cambodia. The message, in part, follows:

The Cambodian national resistance movement's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and occupation has now entered its 11th year. The Cambodian situation that Vietnam has claimed to be irreversible has now turned out to be favorable to the Cambodian national resistance forces. It is obvious that the SRV has failed to militarily suppress and swallow Cambodia. The Cambodian question has put increasing pressure on Vietnam's social, economic, political, and diplomatic situation. The call for a fair, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem is becoming more urgent so that peace and independence can be restored in Cambodia, a prerequisite for the restoration of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

After thanking the Japanese committee for actively supporting the Cambodian people's struggle for peace and total independence in Cambodia and for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, the message went on to say: At present, well aware that they cannot militarily suppress and swallow Cambodia, the Vietnamese authorities instead have tried to realize their criminal designs through diplomatic maneuvers. Because the international community has brought growing pressure to bear on them on the international stage and the Cambodian national resistance forces' struggle has become increasingly intense, the Vietnamese authorities have found themselves compelled to talk about the withdrawal of their troops from Cambodia. However, the so-called withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is not genuine and unconditional. It is merely a troop rotation, the withdrawal of worn-out, exhausted troops and

replacing them with fresh ones. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities have ordered at least 20,000 of their men to dress up in puppet uniforms and have naturalized hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia as Cambodians.

After examining the forces on the battlefield, it is evident that should Vietnam dare to reduce its forces to less than 100,000, the Phnom Penh regime would collapse in no time at all. Even the so-called withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by 30 September 1989 itself is not unconditional: the four Cambodian factions must achieve a political solution first. Everybody knows very well that a political solution is not possible so long as the Vietnamese authorities refuse to order their puppets to give back the right of self-determination to the Cambodian people.

As the aggressor, Vietnam has no right to set conditions for withdrawing its troops from Cambodia. This troop withdrawal must be unconditional and conducted according to a specific timetable and under the effective supervision of the United Nations. Vietnam's unilateral troop withdrawal cannot be believed.

Moreover, the Cambodian people cannot freely exercise their right to self-determination under the illegal regime. The puppet regime that Vietnam has installed in Phnom Penh must be dissolved before the UN-supervised elections.

Besides respecting the Cambodian people's sacred right to determine their own destiny, Democratic Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], which is recognized by the United Nations and is Cambodia's sole legal and legitimate state and government, also agree to dissolve themselves.

By claiming that the Cambodian problem has two aspects—namely, the international and internal aspects—Vietnam attempts, on the one hand, to renounce responsibility for the Cambodian problem and, on the other, to win the international community's recognition for its puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

In refusing to allow the United Nations to supervise the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia and rejecting the sending of a UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia to prevent any Cambodian faction from dominating the other factions, Vietnam has clearly showed that it is afraid of the United Nations which represents the international community and that it does not sincerely want to solve the Cambodian problem as claimed. Through these maneuvers, it is Vietnam and no one else who obstructs the political settlement of the Cambodian problem, prolongs the war, and sows considerable sufferings on the Cambodian people. And this clearly shows that Vietnam has not given up its ambition to swallow up Cambodia and incorporate it into its Indochinese federation.

We must not forget that the Cambodian problem stems from the Vietnamese aggression in overt violation of international law and the UN Charter. This war is not a civil war. It is a war between Vietnam, the aggressor, and Cambodia, the victim. The Phnom Penh regime is merely a puppet created by Vietnam. Therefore, in order to achieve a fair, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, we must abide by international law and the UN Charter.

It is in this spirit and on the basis of these principles that I have put forward the five-point peace plan and, together with the CGDK, proposed the details for the implementation of this plan. I would like to stress that the five points of this reasonable and generous plan are not capricious conditions or demands put on Vietnam in order to prevent the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. They spring forth from the UN Charter and international law governing the relationship between states, and accord with the UN resolutions on Cambodia.

The Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK do not demand anything that belongs to the SRV. We only ask Vietnam to return to Cambodia what belongs to Cambodia—namely, full independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity—and to give the Cambodian people their sacred right to self-determination. In fact, without true national independence and freedom, lasting peace cannot be achieved.

The Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK have the sacred right and duty to carry on the armed struggle and other forms of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and occupiers until Vietnam accepts a political solution to the Cambodian problem that accords with the five-point peace plan and the relevant UN resolutions.

Khieu Samphan Interviewed on Pullout Announcement

Part 1

BK1204034889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Apr 89

[First part of "interview with Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, by a representative of Radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on Vietnam's 5 April announcement"—dated 11 April; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] My respects to you, Mr Vice President. What is your opinion regarding Vietnam's 5 April announcement?

[Khieu Samphan] Thank you comrade representative of the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnam's 5 April announcement is the most

cunning of all Vietnam's by-hook-or-by-crook tricks. Therefore, it is imperative to expose the true nature of this announcement to the world.

This Vietnamese announcement comprises four paragraphs. The first three paragraphs are a preface and the fourth part deals with the concrete process according to Vietnam's views.

I would like to examine the Hanoi leaders' remarks point by point as follows:

1. Concerning the Hanoi leaders' shameless remark that Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia is in line with the principles of the UN Charter and that of the Nonaligned Movement. What are the principles of the UN Charter? Articles 1 and 2 in Chapter I of the UN Charter clearly define the objectives and principles of the UN Charter as follows:

The objectives of the United Nations are to jointly eradicate the acts of aggression. All UN member countries must promise not to use their forces to encroach upon any other state's territorial integrity or independence. What are the nonaligned principles? They are such principles as mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and nonaggression. What has Vietnam done to Cambodia? Between the end of December 1978 and the beginning of January 1979, the Hanoi authorities sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea—an independent and sovereign state recognized by 85 countries as a member of the United Nations and of the Nonaligned Movement. The UN General Assembly has annually condemned this aggression, for 10 years now, by an overwhelming majority vote. At the 6th nonaligned summit meeting held in 1979, the majority of nonaligned member countries clearly voiced their opinion regarding this matter. Thereafter, every year at the UN General Assembly, the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries have condemned the Vietnamese aggression. Despite this, Vietnam dares to claim that its invasion into Cambodia was in line with the principles of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement! As a matter of fact, since it has violated the nonaligned principles, Vietnam should not remain in the Nonaligned Movement. Vietnam must be expelled from the Nonaligned Movement.

In its 5 April announcement, Vietnam tried to justify its aggression by claiming that Democratic Kampuchea committed aggression against Vietnam first. Countries which have been victimized by aggression are well aware of this obsolete pretext by the aggressors. With regard to the Vietnamese aggressors, the whole world is well aware of their Indochinese federation strategy, that is the three countries—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—joining as a single state under the leadership of a single Indochinese Communist Party [ICP]. From its first to its recent sixth congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] has not failed to mention the consolidation and expansion of

this strategy. It is a long history regarding the implementation of Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy. At this moment I think it is imperative to recall a number of historical events as additional information to the world.

The first historical event which should be recalled is that when Vietnam engaged in the struggle to liberate South Vietnam, the Vietnamese leaders, important cadres, and the Army, medical, and other ministerial officials stayed in Cambodia because they did not have any territory under their control in South Vietnam. In 1960 they were staying in Vietnamese-Cambodian border areas from the eastern part of Kompong Cham Province adjacent to Tay Ninh Province to Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces. Later, they even stayed in Snuol District of Kratie Province. This region is known to the world as the "Fish Hook" region. Moreover, they also stayed in the northern part of Cambodia known as the "Dragon's Tail" [a region in Mondolkiri Province]. Following the coup d'état in 1970, the war in South Vietnam spread into Cambodia. The Vietnamese leaders were thus compelled to withdraw to the west bank of the Mekong River. Meanwhile, Vietnam's Southern Command and various other units moved to the eastern bank of the Mekong River where they scattered throughout Chhlong and Kroch Chhma Districts. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese forces from the 9th Military Region moved to Takeo and Kampot Provinces and the eastern part of Route 4. In sum, during 1970, more than 1 million Vietnamese troops were stationed in Cambodia. These Vietnamese forces included the army units in charge of all affairs of the North Vietnamese authorities, the Viet Cong, and the Vietnamese from northern, southern, and central parts of Vietnam.

Another historical event worth recalling is that when they were in Cambodia, the Vietnamese did not respect the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia, and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia which were then the owners of the country. They stealthily set up a separate army in Cambodia in order to lord it over the Cambodian people. They then stealthily set up 10 battalions of the Cambodian army in the eastern part of Cambodia, 5 battalions in the southwest, and 2 to 3 battalions in various other zones. From November 1970 we protested against this matter and demanded that they turn over these army units to us. Between 1970 and 1971, many negotiations were held regarding this matter. The Vietnamese tried to avoid any agreement on this matter. We then stimulated the nationalist spirit among our people, who then refused to sell rice to the Vietnamese. Being afraid of our people, they then agreed to turn over the army units they had set up to us. However, they still hid a number of these armymen, including Hun Sen whom they are currently using as their puppet.

Because they violated Cambodia's sovereignty in such a way despite the fact that they were staying in Cambodia, there were frequent clashes since the 1970-71 period. This caused many bitter events in many areas to the

point that the Cambodian people rose up against the Vietnamese, such as the events in the eastern and southern parts of Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Kampot Provinces in 1973. At that time the Vietnamese leaders were greatly alarmed and asked us to help solve this problem. This clearly proved that the Vietnamese tried to lord it over the Cambodians, but they failed because we relied on the people's struggle. Therefore, they were very angry.

Another historical event is that the Vietnamese leaders both in Hanoi and Cambodia persistently asked for permission to form a joint Vietnamese-Cambodian command to gradually assimilate the Cambodian army. We refused. They were then very angry but dared not harm us because they still needed our help in terms of sanctuaries, food supply, and transportation routes.

It should be recalled that the Vietnamese troops then fighting in South Vietnam were mostly sent from North Vietnam along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, from Quang Binh Province via Laos through the "Dragon's Tail" region to the "Fish Hook" and "Parrot's Beak" regions in Cambodia.

The fourth historical event which caused Vietnam to be even more angry is that we liberated Phnom Penh before Vietnam liberated Saigon. This constituted another defeat in Vietnam's Indochinese Federation strategy. This is why right after the liberation of Saigon, Vietnam, immediately attacked and seized our Poulo Wai Island in May 1975. At the same time, they kept attacking us along the land routes in the eastern part of the country. They pulled back a part of their forces stationed in Cambodia and left another part inside Cambodia. We tried to solve this problem by contacting the Vietnamese leaders and their responsible officials at all levels. They only promised to solve the problem, but did nothing. We then sent a large delegation to Hanoi in June 1975. Still the problem could not be solved, either on-the-spot or by summit-level negotiations.

In 1976, there were further negotiations to delineate the maritime and land frontiers. At that time, our delegation renewed all the Cambodian-Vietnamese maritime territories accepted by both sides since the French colonialism era. The Brevie Line, the various agreements, and all other international laws relating to this matter had all been violated and dissolved by Vietnam. Therefore, the negotiations were again deadlocked. Why did Vietnam do so?

1. By relying on its superior strength, Vietnam kept pressuring us through the sea.

2. On land, it had kept attacking us immediately after its victory.

The situation then became constantly tense. Vietnam's attacks on Cambodia along the border were in fact a supplementary measure in service of its plan to stage a coup d'état to topple Democratic Kampuchea from the inside. But all its plans failed. This was why Vietnam

decided to use its last measure, that is to openly send troops to invade Cambodia. In fact, it wanted to annex Cambodia quietly as it did Laos so that the world would not be alarmed.

All of this clearly shows that the border dispute was just a provocation for Vietnam to implement its Indochinese federation strategy, committing aggression against and annexing Cambodia.

The world has learned about and is well aware of this Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. But, I deem it necessary to recall all these above-mentioned historical events for the information of national and international opinion because the Hanoi authorities still continue their maneuvers to make black white and vice versa, turn the victimized Cambodia into an aggressor Cambodia, and turn aggressor Vietnam into victimized Vietnam, as proved by Vietnam's 5 April announcement.

Part 2

BK1304053189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Second part of "interview with Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, by representative of Radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on Vietnam's 5 April announcement"—dated 11 April; recorded]

[Text] [Khieu Samphan] Concerning the Hanoi leaders' claim that Vietnam came to rescue Cambodia, this matter has been thoroughly examined and judged by the world. For the past 10 years since Vietnam invaded and occupied Cambodia, how has Cambodia been ruined?

1. How have the Cambodian people been massacred by the Vietnamese aggressor troops with all kinds of weapons, including chemical weapons, through famine and starvation in accordance with their abject K-5 plan, and through the encirclement of villages to forcibly recruit Cambodians to fight and die in their place?

2. How have the surviving Cambodians been separated from their husbands, wives, children, and parents, and compelled to flee from their homeland and rice fields to live in mountainous and forested areas in order to escape from the massacre by the Vietnamese aggressor troops and due to the fact that the more than one million Vietnamese nationals have plundered their land? How has the Cambodian people's health deteriorated? How many hundreds of thousands of Cambodian people have been suffered from chronic ailments, such as chronic malaria, chronic diarrhea, chronic tuberculosis, due to malnutrition because the Vietnamese have plundered and destroyed everything? How many hundreds of thousands of Cambodian people, who have been recruited to work according to the abject K-5 plan of the Vietnamese aggressors, died or become maimed due to mine explosion? How many hundreds of thousands of Cambodian

women have been raped by the Vietnamese soldiers? How many hundreds of thousands of Cambodian people have been compelled to desert the country and their hometowns and flee to take refuge in the Kingdom of Thailand, the United States, Canada, France, Australia, and so forth?

3. How has Vietnam plundered and destroyed Cambodia's cultural heritage? How has it totally destroyed Cambodia's ancient temples, such as Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, and precious sculptures and objects? How has Vietnam forced the Cambodians to learn the Vietnamese language, worship Ho Chi Minh, destroyed Cambodian traditions, and attempted to Vietnamize Cambodian society and to alter the Cambodian history in the service of its Indochinese Federation strategy?

Are all these what Vietnam calls rescuing Cambodia?

To what serious degree have all these Vietnamese criminal acts affected Cambodia's economic foundation and system, Cambodian people's family life, Cambodian society, Cambodia's national culture and custom?

4. Moreover, how has Vietnam been ruined by the war of aggression against Cambodia? How many hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese youths have died or become disabled due to this war of aggression? How has this war caused the Vietnamese people to separate from their husbands, wives, and children? How many million Vietnamese have been compelled to flee the country, a self-exiled, through high seas without fear of death or any danger?

All these are not fabrications nor exaggeration as Vietnam fabricated and exaggerated in its 5 April announcement. They are irrefutable facts. The world has already condemned Vietnam for its aggression and its fascist policy at home. How could Vietnam dare to talk about salvaging Cambodia?

I want to comment only this much on the matter. Now, I would like to continue examining the Vietnamese remarks.

Also in the second paragraph, the Hanoi leaders stated that Vietnam wants to settle the Cambodian problem in accordance with the interests of the Cambodian people and that of all countries concerned, adding that they have already made their utmost efforts, that the first and second meetings in Jakarta have reached a basic agreement on the settlement of the external aspect of the Cambodian problem, and that all parties attending the two meetings agreed in principle that the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem must be resolved by the Cambodian parties themselves without any outside interference.

In the third paragraph the Hanoi leaders stated that the time has come for the implementation of the agreements and commitments on the settlement of the external

aspect of the Cambodian problem and that this implementation will stimulate the settlement of the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem.

Through the content of the second and third paragraphs the world can see many more exasperated points have been made shamelessly by the Hanoi authorities. Who has signed any agreement with Vietnam?

Can the Hanoi authorities, who dared say that there were agreements at the first and second informal meetings in Jakarta, show these agreements to us? I myself attended the first and second informal Jakarta meetings together with the delegation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. I never learned of or heard about such agreements mentioned by the Hanoi leaders.

I would like to speak only about this much, and will turn to these agreements and commitments later because the Hanoi leaders used these words repeatedly in the fourth paragraph of their announcement.

Now I would like to examine the fourth paragraph. This fourth paragraph is also divided into four points. I would like to examine each point as follows:

The Hanoi leaders stated that Vietnam would withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989, therefore other countries must simultaneously put an end to their interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia and their aid to the Cambodian resistance forces. Here is my comment regarding this point:

1. As noted above, in Vietnam's inverted logic, the Hanoi authorities' aggression is in line with the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement while the countries which support and give aid to the Cambodian national resistance forces and the CGDK are accused of interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

2. I must stress that Vietnam still sets preconditions. It's precondition is that other countries must stop giving aid to the Cambodian national resistance forces. Why has it set these preconditions? Is this not in order to maintain the Vietnamese puppet regime? Are these not preconditions to make the Cambodian national resistance forces kneel down in submission to Vietnam? Is this not in order to enable Vietnam to continue occupying Cambodia through its puppets? Is this not the logic of aggressive bandits?

Vietnam has committed aggression against Cambodia, massacred the Cambodian people, and committed uncountable crimes against the Cambodian people. In fact, the Hanoi leaders must be put to trial like Hitler at the Nuremberg tribunal. But, out of their goodwill to settle the Cambodian problem through political means, the Cambodian people and the CGDK have agreed to pardon them. Nevertheless, they have turned to lord it over the others and set preconditions for others to follow.

Naturally, where there is an aggression, there always will be a struggle and support and aid to the struggle. When there is no more aggression, the struggle will end automatically and aid to the struggle will also end automatically at the same time. So long as there is the aggression, the Cambodian people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and the CGDK will continue to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and attack the Vietnamese puppets in their capacity as traitors selling out their nation to Vietnam and helping it to massacre the Cambodian people. Meanwhile, all countries which oppose the aggression still have the right to support, assist, and give aid to the struggling Cambodian people and Cambodian national resistance forces.

Concerning international supervision:

The Hanoi leaders mentioned this international supervision in the second point of the fourth paragraph of their announcement.

Concerning the question of international supervision, Vietnam also stands firm on its aggressive logic. It has claimed that its aggression against Cambodia is in line with nonaligned principles and the UN Charter, saying that it has come to rescue the Cambodian people. Due to world pressure demanding it to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia under clear supervision, Vietnam said that it agreed to withdraw and to accept supervision. But who will be allowed to supervise the withdrawal depends on Vietnam. It wants the smallest possible number to supervise the withdrawal. In Jakarta, as well as later on, the Hanoi authorities stressed that the personnel of this international supervision body must not exceed 600 men. Of course, they stated in their announcement that this number might be increased by the international supervision mechanism.

This sounds as if Vietnam is willing to let this body increase the number of its personnel. But who is the one to decide whether this number should be increased or not? It is the international commission, which is organized by Vietnam alone and which comprises Vietnam's allies. If its allies refuse to allow this number to increase, there will be no increase. Therefore, everything depends on Vietnam and its allies. Whatever and wherever this supervision body wants to inspect, it all depends on Vietnam and its allies. It stated that this international supervision mechanism must respect Cambodia's sovereignty. Which Cambodia? It is, of course, the Cambodia that is Vietnam's puppet. Who are the Vietnamese puppets? They are in fact the Vietnamese themselves.

Therefore, it depends on Vietnam to decide who should come to conduct the supervision, how many of them will come, and where and when they should conduct the supervision. Everything must be decided by Vietnam. Why does Vietnam do this? It is to prevent a clear supervision, to avoid withdrawing from Cambodia, and to further occupy Cambodia.

Experiences are clearly drawn through the work of the international commission set up in accordance with the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and the international control and supervision that emanated from the 1973 Paris Agreement. The international commission to supervise the implementation of the agreement on Laos did not control the 1 million Vietnamese troops stationed in eastern Laos from the 17th Parallel to the Cambodian border. It could not prevent Vietnam from building the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Lao territory. As for the international supervision commission born out of the 1973 Paris Agreement, it also could not prevent Vietnam from sending troops, tanks, artillery, and rockets from the North to invade and seize the South.

Now, Vietnam wants to play this same trick in Cambodia. The Cambodian people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, the CGDK, and the overwhelming majority of people in the world will definitely not allow it to do this again.

Vietnam has no right to decide on who should be allowed to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. This matter must be agreed upon by all parties concerned.

Concerning the Hanoi leaders' remarks about Vietnam having the right to return to Cambodia should any countries fail to abide by those agreements:

This was stated by the Hanoi leaders in the third point of the fourth paragraph of their announcement. As I said before, Vietnam has mentioned these agreements and these commitments many times.

Taking a look at this third point in the fourth paragraph, we can understand and see more clearly Vietnam's purpose in claiming that there were agreements at the first and second informal meetings in Jakarta. Vietnam attended the meeting in Jakarta, made statements, and ordered its puppets in Phnom Penh and Laos to repeat its statements. After the meeting, it declared all by itself that such and such agreements were reached. It simply buried all the opinions of the CGDK and the other countries.

By 5 April 1989, it announced that the external aspect of the Cambodian problem has been resolved, that Vietnam has started to implement the agreements on this, and that whoever failed to fulfill them must be held responsible. To put it more precisely, Vietnam has said this in an attempt to avoid the Cambodian problem and to further occupy Cambodia. If the current number of Vietnamese forces in Cambodia is insufficient, Vietnam claimed that it has the right to send more troops from Vietnam.

The world is well aware of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan as well as the CGDK's modalities for the implementation of this five-point

peace plan. In the modalities for the implementation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan, the CGDK clearly underlined the aspect of international supervision, what should be inspected and how the supervision should be carried out. The task of the international supervision mechanism is to supervise the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops, to verify that Democratic Kampuchea—known as the Khmer Rouge—will not be allowed to take over the power alone, and to see to it that no party encroaches upon another.

The CGDK even proposed a plan on important strategic points, with a clear map attached, which the international supervision mechanism must inspect and station. There are 24 points in our plan. If anyone thinks that more points should be added, we will agree. We have stressed that this international supervision mechanism must have sufficient personnel and sufficient measures. In our opinion, this body should have at least 2,000 men. However, it is even better to have a larger number of personnel. Moreover, we have proposed a two-level supervision, the first level by the international supervision commission and the second by the four-party Cambodian commission. We have also proposed that Vietnam also have its representative in this international organ. We have made this proposal so that the supervision will be effective. Suppose Vietnam knows that the Khmer Rouge or any other party is hiding arms somewhere or violating the agreement in some way, Vietnam and the other parties may lead the international supervision commission to immediately inspect such a place. By so doing, no violation can avoid being detected by the international supervision commission.

The world may compare the CGDK's plan and that of Vietnam regarding this supervision to see which is more effective. At the second Jakarta meeting Vietnam refused to discuss this supervision. All of a sudden it announced that there were agreements on the settlement of its so-called external aspect of the Cambodian problem. Moreover, the world knows well that the CGDK has never agreed with Vietnam's opinion that the Cambodian problem has two aspects. As repeatedly stressed in the statement of the three leaders of the Cambodian national resistance forces dated 14 March 1989, the Cambodian problem was caused by the Vietnamese aggression. The fact that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK agree to let the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh join the four-party Cambodian government only reflects the CGDK's broad will to quickly settle the Cambodian problem politically. So long as there is no solution ending the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia through the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Vietnamese installed puppets in Phnom Penh are still traitors and serve as tools of the Vietnamese aggression allowing Vietnam to massacre the Cambodian people and sowing great destruction on the Cambodian nation and people. In such a position, the Vietnamese puppets must be condemned before the Cambodian people and Cambodian history. This offense is very serious, more

serious than [words indistinct]. Therefore, the Cambodian people have the right to fight against both the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets. Meanwhile, the other countries still have the right to support and assist the Cambodian people's just struggle and give aid to the Cambodian national resistance forces.

Part 3

BK1404055189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Third and last part of "interview with Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, by a representative of Radio Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on Vietnam's 5 April announcement"—dated 11 April; recorded]

[Khieu Samphan] Concerning Vietnam's sham appeal for other countries to help stimulate the rapid settlement of the so-called internal aspect of the Cambodian problem: This issue was mentioned in the fourth point of the fourth paragraph of Vietnam's announcement. The announcement meant to say that Vietnam is no longer involved in the Cambodian problem and that what remains to be resolved is the so-called internal aspect of the Cambodian problem, which the Cambodians must settle among themselves.

How can the so-called internal aspect of the Cambodian problem be resolved when Vietnam still tightly controls and constantly manipulates its puppets, refuses to dissolve the puppet regime although we have agreed to dissolve the Democratic Kampuchean state simultaneously, and rejects the formation of a four-party Cambodian government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk?

In the 5 April announcement Vietnam also used the words "national reconciliation." But in the same 5 April announcement, as on many previous occasions, Vietnam again rejected the Democratic Kampuchean forces. On the other hand, in this announcement as well as in its previous activities, Vietnam has clung to its stubborn stance in refusing to dissolve the puppet regime and tried hard to legalize its puppets. Since it is so, how can national reconciliation be reached? How can Vietnam's so-called internal aspect of the Cambodian problem be resolved?

In sum, Vietnam's 5 April announcement is an outstanding model of Vietnam's tricky, deceitful and cunning nature.

I would like the world to consider and judge who really wants to settle the Cambodian problem through political means and who does not; who really want to end the war and who does not; and who wants to continue causing destruction to both Cambodia and Vietnam and maintain the source of threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

[Correspondent] Thank you Mr vice president for your detailed explanation concerning Vietnam's 5 April announcement for the information of our compatriots and for world public opinion to examine and judge. I have another question to ask you. Vietnam has called on all Cambodians to attend the meeting of its so-called constitutional amendment commission and ordered its puppets to announce that they are willing to change the name of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to simply Kampuchea. What is your opinion of this?

[Khieu Samphan] Changing a name and holding a meeting to draft the constitution, but still under the same old Vietnamese puppet regime. A free, independent Cambodia would not let itself be fooled into going to hell by Vietnam.

[Correspondent] The Vietnamese have said that their puppets are sufficiently strong now, enabling them to withdraw all their troops from, Cambodia. What is your opinion of this?

[Khieu Samphan] I would like to tell you that the Vietnamese themselves control the administration in Cambodia because during the past 10 years they failed to set up a puppet administration. In all provinces, the Vietnamese divisions control the state power as the provincial forces. For example, the 7701st Division controls Kompong Thom Province and the 7704th controls Battambang Province. There are now more than 100,000 Vietnamese forces controlling and occupying Cambodia, of which 40 percent are used for resisting the Cambodian national resistance forces along the western border while 60 percent of them are defend the puppet administrative networks in villages inside Cambodia which have been repeatedly dispersed or dismantled by the Cambodian national resistance forces.

The situation along Cambodia's western border is like a tug-of-war game, pushing back and forth, while the situation in the interior of Cambodia is like a game of musical chairs. For example, after the Cambodian national resistance forces have dismantled the Vietnamese puppet administration in a locality and left, the Vietnamese come in to reorganize it. The Cambodian national resistance forces then go elsewhere to attack and dismantle the Vietnamese puppet administration. Such activity is carried out repeatedly. Due to this systematic attack, the Vietnamese administrative networks have been repeatedly dispersed and eventually dismantled. Therefore, the Vietnamese cannot strengthen the puppet regime. All they have been able to do is prevent the regime from falling, but in vain.

Along the western border, the Vietnamese have been compelled to move back and forth in order to resist the Cambodian national resistance forces because their puppet soldiers have failed to do this—witness events on Peam Ta battlefield adjacent to the Pursat-Battambang provincial border and the Samlot battlefield in Battambang Province. After the Vietnamese troops withdrew

from this area to defend areas around Battambang Province, we liberated many positions and even seized a 155-mm, four 122-mm, and two 76.2-mm artillery pieces. Vietnam was then compelled to send its 339th Division from the Leach-Pursat region to help. Another example is that on Pailin battlefield, after puppet soldiers failed to resist the Cambodian national resistance forces, Vietnam had to mobilize one or two regiments each from the other divisions—the combined forces of the 309th, 339th, and 330th Divisions, and even from the 307th Division at Ta Seng in Preah Vihear Province and the 2d Division in Stung Treng Province. Similar events have taken place on the North Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meancheay battlefields.

Recently, the Vietnamese deceptfully announced that they had captured the commander of our division in charge of Malai battlefield. However, after the Vietnamese forces were withdrawn from this area to resist us on the South Sisophon and Pailin battlefields, we attacked and smashed the Vietnamese artillery position and its defense networks in the O Ta Pon-Malai area and seized five 122-mm artillery pieces. The Cambodian puppet soldiers at another position on Route 502 leading toward Malai had all deserted their position. This confirms that the Vietnamese puppet army has been unable to resist the Cambodian national resistance forces. The puppet army that Vietnam has for the past 10 years tried hard to strengthen still remains fragile. The Vietnamese forces have to act as a prop to prevent the puppet army from falling.

It is under these circumstances that the world has demanded the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia. If Vietnam withdraws, the puppet regime will certainly fall. Therefore, Vietnam must find a new way to support and prevent the puppet regime from collapsing. The answer is that some of the Vietnamese troops will stay on openly. Vietnam is systematically arranging for Vietnamese officers with the rank of lieutenant to mingle among the Cambodians in villages, marry Cambodian women, speak Cambodian, take Cambodian names, and obtain Cambodian identity cards so that they can continue to exercise control over the forces in villages, communes, districts, and provinces. Vietnam's aim in doing this is to resist the Cambodian national resistance forces on the one hand and gradually turn Cambodian society into Vietnamese society on the other, that is, it seeks Khmerization of the Vietnamese first in order to move on toward gradually Vietnamizing Cambodia.

The Hanoi authorities' 5 April announcement is aimed at arranging conditions for their psychological propaganda and to prepare world public opinion for them to work toward this goal. It is not a preparation for their withdrawal. This is why they have refused to accept clear international supervision, particularly UN supervision. Why? Because they want their allies to give them approval to proceed in this direction, despite the fact that the world is calling on them to withdraw under clear supervision.

Therefore, the Cambodian people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and the CGDK call on all friendly countries near and far and all countries which want peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region to condemn this dark scheme of the Hanoi authorities and continue demanding that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia, thus preventing them from hiding both their real and disguised forces in Cambodia, and pushing for a clear international supervision of the withdrawal. Thank you.

Editorial on Seeking National Reconciliation
BK1604081589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Station editorial: "Can There be a National Reconciliation When Vietnam Still Occupies Cambodia?"]

[Text] It is known to the world that Vietnam is launching maneuvers to avoid being responsible for its war of aggression against Cambodia. It has tried to divide the Cambodian problem into two parts—the internal and external aspects of the Cambodian problem.

In its unilateral troop withdrawal announcement dated 5 April, the Hanoi authorities said insolently that the Cambodians should reconcile among themselves and that there is no more problem regarding Vietnam. The Vietnamese-styled national reconciliation means:

1. The puppet regime installed under the Vietnamese artilleries and tanks is to be maintained;
2. The other Cambodian groups must be under the Vietnamese puppet regime; and
3. The Democratic Kampuchean group is to be eradicated so that the Vietnamese can further and forever occupy Cambodia easily.

How can a national reconciliation be reached, when:
1) The Vietnamese puppet regime still exists, proving by the fact that the Vietnamese are staying everywhere from villages to Phnom Penh?
2) The Vietnamese troops are disguising as Cambodian puppet soldiers, thousands and even tens of thousands of them are hidden in Cambodia, and the Vietnamese artilleries and tanks are still maintained everywhere?
3) Everything appears as the Vietnamese puppet regime and all its agreements with the Vietnamese still prevail?
4) To reach a national reconciliation by getting rid of any group, will such a group agree to be eradicated?

Therefore, no one is so foolish as to die at the Hanoi authorities' order.

If Vietnam really wants a national reconciliation among all Cambodian factions, it should agree to:

1. Withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia under a genuine supervision by the United Nations;

2. Dissolve the puppet regime and the Democratic Kampuchean state simultaneously; and
3. Set up a provisional four-party coalition government to be headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in order to organize a free election to elect a new constitutional parliament for Cambodia.

Only by so doing will the Cambodian problem be resolved comprehensively, will Vietnam genuinely withdraw its troops from Cambodia, and will there be a genuine national reconciliation.

Death of Chinese Party Leader Hu Yaobang Mourned
BK1904080589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee Politburo member and former CPC general secretary, died from heart ailment in Beijing on 15 April.

Hu Yaobang was an outstanding statesman, a famous politician, and esteemed and beloved leader of the Chinese people, who held many important posts in the CPC since time immemorial. He devoted his glorious life to the Chinese party and people.

Hu Yaobang's death is a great loss to the Chinese people. The Cambodian people would like to share in mourning Hu Yaobang's death with the Chinese party, government, and people as well as the bereaved family.

Indonesia

Sudomo Apologizes to Suharto for Remark
BK1804132389 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Apr 89 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo has apologized to President Suharto for his remarks on the need to have a national consensus if there is more than one candidate in future elections for the post of vice president. Sudomo extended the apology to the president at the Merdeka Palace on Wednesday [12 April]. However, he still believes that a national consensus is needed and political parties should begin to think about it now.

"Sir, people told me yesterday that you were mad at my remarks", Sudomo told newsmen, repeating what he had said to President Suharto during the meeting with the head of state.

"I am sorry sir, if I made you angry", continued Sudomo, who looked serious even though he is usually a calm person. However, according to Sudomo, the atmosphere at the meeting quickly changed when the head of state said: "No, I was not". Sudomo noted that the president even laughed when he heard Sudomo's apology. [passage omitted]

When newsmen asked Sudomo on what the president thought about the multi-candidate system for the post of vice president, Sudomo quoted the president as saying that it was the prerogative of the People's Consultative Assembly. It is possible that there will be two, or even five, vice presidential candidates if each parliamentary faction submits its own candidate.

"Did the president really say so?" asked newsmen.

"If you do not believe me, you can ask him directly." said Sudomo. [passage omitted]

Government Cancels Taiwan Troupe's Appearance
*BK1904060689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Excerpt] Jakarta, April 19 (AFP)—The Indonesian authorities have canceled a Taiwan opera troupe's appearances here for political reasons, local organisers said Wednesday.

The government banned the Chinese opera troupe hours before its first scheduled performance Tuesday [18 April], saying the show could disrupt the assimilation of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia, a spokesman for the Jakarta Cultural Centre said.

In a letter to the cultural centre, the government committee to evaluate foreign artists' performances said the opera "could harm national interests...and could lead to political implications," the spokesman said.

The committee comprises officials from the state intelligence body Bakin and various ministries, including the Foreign Ministry.

The government has been striving to promote the assimilation of Indonesia's five million ethnic Chinese into the overall population of 176 million by discouraging separate Chinese schools and encouraging the Chinese to take Indonesian names.

The leading daily newspaper KOMPAS reported that many people had turned up at the cultural centre Tuesday night unaware that the show had been canceled. [passage omitted]

Suharto Warns of Social Subversive Manipulation
*BK1804134289 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0904 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] Jakarta, April 18 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has warned that social vulnerabilities still prevailing in the society can be manipulated by certain groups to perpetrate subversive activities.

The president gave the warning in his written message read out by Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno at the commemoration of the [words indistinct] Army Special Forces Command (Kopassus) at Cijantung, East Jakarta, on Monday [17 April].

For that reason, the president asked all members of the Kopassus to be ever well prepared to face any challenge that may come, according to a news release from the Armed Forces Information Center.

The Kopassus, the president said, should always be ready to safeguard the state from any threats that may arise in the future.

Another expectation expressed by the president was that the Kopassus would take part in pioneering the establishment of national discipline, which could be started within the Kopassus community itself. National discipline, the president said, should be based on a stable fighting spirit.

President Suharto said that national discipline in the widest sense is very much needed in order that the Indonesian nation will succeed in getting through the take-off stage in its national development.

The simple Kopassus anniversary commemoration was led by Army Chief of Staff General Edi Sudrajat as inspector general.

Defence and Security Minister L.B. Murdani, a former member of the Kopassus, was present at the commemoration.

Laos

SRV Information Delegation Ends Visit
*BK1904050589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the delegation of the Information Ministry of Vietnam led by Tran Hoan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of information, left Vientiane for home ending a week-long working visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of information and propaganda, and a number of cadres concerned. Nguyen Sy Hoat, adviser to the ambassador of the SRV to Laos was also at the airport.

People's Army Urged To Score New Successes
*BK1904093589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Editorial: "Let Our Lao People's Army March Forward To Score New Successes in the Traditional Lao New Year of 2532 Buddhist Era"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The traditional Lao New Year of 2532 Buddhist era [BE]—the Year of the Snake—has replaced the year 2531 BE. All the Lao people are extremely happy to have organized a wholehearted celebration of their traditional New Year festival in the past few days.

Looking back at the passing year of 2531, the Year of the Dragon, we can see that our Armed Forces have scored victories in various fields in the tasks of defending and building our country while our entire party, Army, and masses have diligently exerted efforts in competing with one another to implement the fifth and sixth resolutions adopted by the fourth party Central Committee.

The achievements and victories scored by our people and Army over the past year have been displayed in various fields, such as those recorded in the task of national defense. This means that we have resolutely and securely defended our territory from the north to the south and have halted all sinister acts committed by the enemies aimed at undermining and sabotaging our people's national construction, thereby basically maintaining peace and security throughout the country.

In addition to fulfilling the aforesaid tasks, our Army have also actively consolidated their strength and have successfully raised the level of their quality by engaging in combat readiness training, consolidating their units' foundation, and engaging in political and ideological study to appreciate and translate into reality the party Central Committee's fifth and sixth resolutions, thus gradually transforming the old thinking into a new concept. Several Armed Forces units have actively turned to build foundations for the people, thereby setting up an extensive network of strong combat fortresses among the grass roots.

While scoring the successes we have apparently failed to resolve certain remaining shortcomings in some areas. To overcome these shortcomings, we must concentrate greater efforts in solving them in the coming year. For example, it appears that our thinking on the restructuring is not yet clear and firm but remains very weak. Some units and cadres even admit that if they effect changes too abruptly or vigorously, such an act may cause a severe backlash. This is an adverse effect caused by the old thinking of not daring to think and to draw lessons. As a result, the consolidation of units in our Army still remains very slow. Moreover, the assignment of cadres to go to the grass roots to build the people's foundation seems to run into trouble and becomes retarded because the cadres involved have tried to find excuses to stall the

implementation of their respective units' assignment instructions, for instance by citing numerous difficulties they have perceived which may be experienced by their families. More serious still, they even fail to carry out routine work within their units. In addition, it is obvious that the organizations in their respective units do not seem to know what to do with those cadres. This is because those cadres do not clearly appreciate their role in building the grass-roots foundation. Some of them may believe that they are already incapable and of no use to their units to the point that the organizations in their units have to send them to build the grass roots instead.

The building of the grass-roots foundation is still plagued with certain shortcomings. For example, some cadres have not yet fully and correctly grasped the task of organizing the building of the grass-roots foundation. They have unwittingly committed acts which run counter to the resolutions adopted by the party. This is one great and vital lesson we have learned.

With reference to the various achievements and victories we have scored and lessons we have learned in the past year, in the coming traditional Lao New Year of 2532 BE, our Lao People's Army must march forward to score new greater successes in various fields by persisting to compete with one another to fulfill the following tasks:

First of all, we must pay attention to educating all units to understand and to promptly smash any subversive schemes of the enemies. To effectively fulfill this task, cadres at all levels must firmly grasp the ever changing situation so as to educate the units accordingly and to continue appointing cadres to turn to the grass roots to build the foundation in a more vigorous manner by instructing them to comprehensively grasp and appreciate the contents of the work in building the grass roots in accordance with the seventh resolution the party Central Committee.

As for the building of the Army in the new period, while consolidating the regular forces, we must also pay attention to upgrading and strengthening the regional forces, militiamen, and self-defense forces to build them into reliable elements for defending their own localities and for serving as supportive forces for the regular forces, thus increasing the people's confidence toward the armed forces. We must build the strategic rear in accordance with the meaning of the following slogan: "The building of the economy and the building of national defense must go hand in hand." We must educate cadres and combatants to further develop and strengthen our solidarity with the international community, especially the special relations among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

The most important and decisive factor which we must have in fulfilling the aforesaid tasks is to apply the party leadership to all spheres of work. First of all, we must upgrade the grass-roots party units in all Army units,

increase the quality of all party units, train more six-expectations party members, consolidate and strengthen the mass organizations so as to allow them to lead all movements within armed forces units, and pay attention to organizing and guiding the work of improving the living conditions in all units.

Let us genuinely effect a new change in the coming New Year!

Let us more ardently develop a new determination, do away with the backward and old thinking, and resolutely adopt a new concept!

Let the Lao People's Army march forward to score more new greater victories and all-round, great, and firm achievements in the traditional Lao New Year of 2532 BE!

Philippines

Aquino Has No 'Formal Invitation' to U.S.
HK1904123189 Quezon City MALAYA in English
18 Apr 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] There is no invitation from the U.S. government for President Aquino to visit Washington, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said yesterday.

The Foreign Secretary revealed this when he was asked if President George Bush had earlier extended a formal invitation to President Aquino that could have served as basis for her statement to an American businessman last Friday of her desire to go to the U.S. and address Congress again.

"(If you mean a) formal (invitation), no. Otherwise, we would have heard about it at the Department of Foreign Affairs," Manglapus said.

He admitted, however, that "there were some informal talks about that." He denied earlier rumors that circulated about the President going to the U.S. in June.

President Aquino disclosed her wish to go to the U.S. again to a visiting American businessman, John Mulroney, who called on her last Friday.

Manglapus said he doubts the accuracy of Mulroney's statement, which has not been denied by Malacanang.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, in an interview with DZRH radio, also declined to comment if the U.S. government has invited President Aquino.

He said Mrs Aquino has many friends in the U.S. and that "any time she wants to go, she's welcome."

Platt said he feels that if the President wants to visit the U.S. again, "a state visit would be totally appropriate."

President Aquino was in the U.S. in September 1986 on a "working visit."

Ramos Denounces Insurgents Proposal on Bases
HK1904105989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 19 Apr 89

[slantlines denote passage in English]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos supports the stand of President Aquino that the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front] was not in a position to dictate to the government on how it should decide the question of U.S. bases in the country.

Ramos gave his remarks in a news briefing to the Defense Press Corps at the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Research and Development Center in Camp Alejandro Melchor, Libis, Quezon City today. At the same time, the secretary of national defense denounced the NDF for inciting the Filipino people to revolt and dismantle U.S. military installations and bases in the country. It will be recalled that NDF leader Satur Ocampo recently issued such a call to revolutionary Filipinos, saying that the people should take matters into their own hands if the Aquino government continues to abdicate its responsibilities to the nation.

The president has consistently maintained that the government will keep its options open on the question of U.S. bases' retention in the country, a move interpreted by the National Democratic Front to mean that the president will allow the military bases to remain in the country after the expiration of the bases treaty in 1991.

Ramos said that the NDF's call was an incitation to violence as well as a clear exhortation for peaceful citizens to take law into their hands. He added that this could lead to bloodshed and to Filipinos fighting Filipinos.

Ramos also stressed that the NDF's call was clear proof that it is a legal front or functional commission of the CPP, even as the NDF continues to deny any ties to the party. Moreover, Ramos affirmed that the call will be futile because the majority of the people are opposed to the methods adopted by the NDF. He cited the case of the rallies staged by the Peace Brigade, an international antinuclear weapons organization, outside Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Bay. These were met with the disapproval of people who favored the presence of U.S. military bases because they depend on them as the main source of livelihood and who then held similar rallies to oppose the Peace Brigade people.

[Begin Ramos recording] /The president has already spoken on this issue and I think she said: The CPP-NPA-NDF is not in a position to impose conditions. Besides, as to who is the real spokesman, who can make declarations of this nature for the entire movement, that is something that is indeed uncertain, because their leaders have given out conflicting and contradictory

statements. There was a statement from Joma Sison [refers to Jose Maria Sison] and another one from Father Jalandoni which contradicts Sison's statement./

/Now, if we read this statement, of which we were provided a copy by somebody from the media, there is a further action that the CPP-NPA-NDF would like to take. And our people must understand this, because this is very, very dangerous./ What they are saying is this: /If, however, the Aquino government continues to abdicate its responsibilities to the nation, the NDF calls upon the revolutionary Filipino people to, themselves, dismantle the bases./

So, what they want to see happen is fighting between those pro-bases people living in Angeles and Olongapo and /those that will try to dismantle these bases./ I think this is wrong. /This is inciting and agitating the people to take law into their own hands. Besides, we saw already the sentiments of the people around the bases./ During the time of the peace brigade, the people who earn their livings around the Angeles and Olongapo areas staged rallies and demonstrations to counter those of the peace brigade. /And therefore, this declaration of the CPP-NPA-NDF is inciting to violence and bloodshed, pitting Filipinos against Filipinos. Now, this runs counter to their declarations that they are for the good and the welfare of the Filipino people as a whole./

/Secondly, it is clear now that the National Democratic Front, in spite of their declarations and protestations that they are a legal front, not involved in any illegal activities, proves that they are part and parcel of the CPP-NPA. They are really identifying themselves here, in this statement, that they are a functional commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Which is what the Defense Department and the Armed Forces have been saying all along. Because that is how they evolved—they started as the CPP-NPA-NDF prep comm, preparatory commission, during the early seventies. And on many occasions, they have tried to claim or establish legitimacy, but how can that be, when here they are trying to create widespread violence among peaceful and law-abiding Filipinos./

/Anyway, I look upon this as just a propaganda ploy because, I think, they are hurting./ [end recording]

That was Secretary of National Defense Fidel Ramos. From Camp Aguinaldo, this is Jonathan Cristobal reporting for Radio Veritas.

PRC Embassy Comments on Taiwan Office Plan
HK1804031389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0247 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Manila, April 18 (AFP)—The Philippines will open a trade office in Taipei in July to attract Taiwan investors, Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion said, drawing an immediate reaction from China.

"We will set up a one-stop action center for investment in Taiwan on July 1. That would save prospective foreign investors money," Mr. Concepcion told reporters Monday.

He said the trade office would "process trade and investment inquiries and ... enhance economic relations."

The Chinese Embassy immediately issued a statement urging the Philippine government to "handle this matter carefully and properly."

In establishing diplomatic relations, the Chinese statement said, the two countries agreed in 1976 that "the Philippines should not (have) any official contact ... with Taiwan," and noted that the Philippine Board of Investments "is a government agency."

Mr. Concepcion said the Taiwan trade office "won't be under" the board, but he did not elaborate.

Taiwan businessmen are among the top foreign investors in the Philippines and Taiwan investment in this country in 1988 totalled 110 million dollars, according to official statistics.

Manglapus Interviewed on SRV, Cambodia
BK1604021089 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Manila—Hanoi's leaders have dropped hints that Vietnam may seek to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the near future, according to Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus.

In an interview with THE NATION on Friday [14 April], Manglapus said recent developments in Indochina could eventually lead to a realization of the ASEAN vision of a "Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality".

He said that in talks last November in Hanoi the Vietnamese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach suggested that Vietnam could be included in ASEAN. This was echoed by Nguyen Van Linh, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

But he said for this to happen, Vietnam must accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

He said while ASEAN can be confident that the organization is here to stay, Australia is "awakening us" to the idea of a Pacific forum. Australia's Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Richard Woolcott, formerly an ambassador to Manila, is on his way here to discuss the issue.

The Pacific forum proposal has come out of the emerging multi-polarity of the world: the US and Canada becoming a unit, the European Community integrating into a single market, Japan burgeoning as an economic power and China exerting itself. It is no longer a bipolar world dominated by the US and the Soviet Union.

Manglapus said, "In this kind of world, if the Pacific forum idea takes form, we will have to face the loss of identity of ASEAN in the bigger configuration."

The Philippines considers the latest developments in Indochina as positive in the context of the forthcoming Soviet-China summit, he said.

He particularly welcomed Vietnam's recent announcement to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by the end of September though some people treat it "with caution".

Regarding the controversial visit to Thailand of Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, Manglapus said that when Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan visited the Philippines, he carefully mentioned that the Kampuchean leader was "not a state guest".

However, he felt that Hun Sen's visit was useful in accelerating the process towards a political solution in Kampuchea.

Manglapus said, "While we do support Prince Norodom Sihanouk all the way, we do see that a development like this visit could be turned to an advantage—to have a shock effect".

Other Philippine officials explained that the visit was "a shock injection for Prince Sihanouk who must now realize that he cannot resign, reactivate himself and then resign again".

Manglapus said Prince Sihanouk held the view that the withdrawal announcement should be viewed with its effect on a political solution.

"All ramifications indicate that there will be a political solution and we will have a free, independent and neutral Kampuchea.

"To ensure permanency of the solution, the United Nations has to play a vital role. We hope the four warring Khmer sides can reach an agreement soon. Vietnam's announcement has brought forward the real issues that have to be dealt with, since September is only a few months away," Manglapus said.

Congress Support Sought on Sabah Issue
*HK1504090389 Quezon City MALAYA in English
15 Apr 89 p 7*

[By Chit Estella and Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] The Aquino government will again seek congressional support in its bid to drop Philippine claim on Sabah, Cabinet members said yesterday.

This was decided in a meeting of the Cabinet cluster on national security and political affairs which was presided by President Aquino and attended by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordóñez, Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, Secretary Luis Santos of local governments and National Security Director Rafael Ileto.

Manglapus said Malacanang hopes to convince Congress to pass a bill dropping the Sabah claim by showing that the heirs of the Sultan of Sulu are willing to settle their proprietary claims with the Malaysian government.

He said dropping the Sabah claim would help resolve the problem with the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

The President will meet on Monday with Princess Denchurain Kiram, the oldest living legal heir of the Sultan of Sulu and representative of about 86 percent of the claimants recognized by the Malaysian government.

Princess Denchurain is expected to ask the government to desist from pursuing its claim on Sabah.

"The Malaysian government and Sabah authorities have always acknowledged our proprietary rights and have expressed their readiness to settle our claim," she said in a statement.

She said the claim must be abandoned so the country could have better relations with Malaysia.

Manglapus said the Philippines was taking the initiative in settling the claim because it believes it cannot solve many of its economic and political problems without solving the Sabah issue first.

"It is our people who are looking for jobs or are being employed there and it is our fishermen who would like to fish in those areas and it is we who have the problem of instability in our southern border because of the MNLF. All of these things await resolution and it has become evident to us that the Sabah claim has to be resolved," Manglapus said.

He said any act that will normalize relations between the Philippines and Malaysia will enable the two countries to come up with joint border patrol arrangements "which would redound to the benefit of our efforts to resolve the MNLF issue."

Manglapus said, "Sabah has been traditionally the area for the exit of the MNLF."

Philippine and Malaysian officials have said that relations between the two countries would remain "abnormal" as long as the Philippine claim on Sabah exists.

Malacanang tried last year to get Congress to pass a bill dropping the Philippine claim on Sabah. Sponsored by Sen. Leticia Ramos-Sahabani, the bill was opposed in the Senate because many of her colleagues felt the country would lose a portion of its territory without getting anything in return.

The administration bill sought to define the territorial boundaries of the Philippines by excluding Sabah.

The senators said the Philippine government must set certain conditions for dropping its claim, including the resolution of the settlement of the proprietary claims of the heirs of the Sultan of Sulu.

Sabah was ceded by the Sultan of Brunei in 1704 to the Sultan of Sulu in exchange for the services rendered by Tausug warriors in quelling a revolt in the Bruneian sultanate.

Meanwhile, Jamalul Kiram III, who claimed to be the reigning Sultan of Sulu and North Borneo (now Sabah), said his cabinet has revoked the transfer to the Philippine government of sovereignty over Sabah.

Senate Approval Needed

HK1704111789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0930 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] The Philippine Government will drop its claim on Sabah but this needs Senate approval. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus made the recommendation after the heirs of the Sultanate of Sulu also decided to drop their claim. This morning, Manglapus and representatives of the Sulu Sultanate went to Malacanang for a meeting. The foreign secretary said the heirs have decided to drop the claim to the Sabah state in exchange for compensation.

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus] The department is very pleased by this development. It's perhaps the most important event in our effort to present a unified Philippine Government stand in the Sabah issue. The heirs have categorically stated through their spokesperson, Princess Denchurain, that they are in favor of the claim for sovereignty and they expect the Philippine Government to support their proprietary claims.

[Reporter] How much are they asking?

[Manglapus] That is something that we'll never know until they sit down with the Malaysian representatives.

[Reporter] Some sectors say dropping the Sabah claim is a sign of weakness on our part.

[Manglapus] Dropping the Sabah claim will be the signal of the normalization of our relations with Malaysia, enabling us to settle the problems that we face in the south, including the problem—it's a very serious predicament—of our workers in Sabah, which we cannot begin to relieve until we normalize relations with Malaysia. The same problem arises in the question of our overlapping claims with Malaysia in the South China Sea, which has resulted in difficulties for our fishermen.

[Reporter] How soon do you think we can formally drop the claim?

[Manglapus] As soon as the Senate agrees to pass the bill. The House of Representatives has already passed the bill, now it's up to the Senate.

[Reporter] Are they talking with the Senate?

[Manglapus] I think they will be... they are hoping to talk to the Senate themselves. I hope they will give some importance to their position. We are precisely thinking of those issues that is why we are pursuing... exactly dropping the claim will normalize our relations with Malaysia and will enable us to do something for our Filipinos in Sabah. Without dropping the claim there's nothing we can do—full diplomacy is demanded by the circumstances. This has happened everywhere in the world. This is happening now, even the Russians are beginning to accept that they were wrong in the beginning and they are correcting some of their faults. [end recording]

Regarding the Sabah claim issue, President Corazon Aquino said this does not mean government weakness in dealings with Malaysia. In her meeting with Princess Denchurain Kiram, oldest surviving heir of the Sultanate of Sulu, Mrs Aquino has made the assurance that the government will assist them in pursuing their proprietary claims with Malaysia. In an interview with the princess, she said they wanted peace to reign in the region and so they have come to this decision. Here is part of President Aquino's statement after the meeting.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] Well, I told her that for my part, definitely I will support her in this, the dropping of the claim. I asked her if she has already made an appointment with the Senate and Secretary Manglapus said that he would arrange and ask for a meeting for Princess Kiram and the Senate, to appeal to the Senate to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Critics say that dropping the Sabah claim means a weakening on the part of the government and it will only benefit a few. Can you comment on this?

[Aquino] We have had problems, as everybody knows, with regard to the Sabah claim because the Filipinos in Sabah are not being given adequate protection. If we drop this claim, then maybe we could have a consulate there who could properly attend to the needs of the Filipinos there. Also we all know the problems we had with our fishermen who were arrested and detained. It is very necessary to come to an agreement insofar as border lines are concerned.

[Reporter] What about the [words indistinct] law?

[Aquino] Well, this is precisely what they were asking for, for us to drop our claim of sovereignty so that they could pursue their proprietary claims. And I understand that they had also been assured by the Malaysian Government that this will be attended to. Princess Kiram has been designated as the spokesperson of all of the heirs. Because before our anxiety was, and this is expressed by the [word indistinct] of the senators, that they wanted to make sure that the heirs will indeed get what is rightfully theirs. [end recording]

Coast Guard To Bar Reentry of Soviet Vessel

HK1604032689 Manila *Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH* in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Text] The Philippine Coast Guard will bar the reentry of a Soviet vessel into the Philippines despite a restraining order issued by a Makati court. Meanwhile, the government has yet to issue an explicit guideline on business dealings with the Soviet Union nor on engagement of Soviet facilities in business ventures.

Last Thursday, Judge Zosimo Angeles of the Makati Regional Trial Court issued an order restraining the Coast Guard and other government agencies from ordering the departure of the *Leninsky Luch* from Philippine territorial waters.

Meanwhile, Coast Guard Commander Macaraig Cuevas, assistant chief for marine pollution, said his office has no authority over fishing policy covering foreign vessels. He added that matters will be complicated if the Soviet vessel is allowed to enter the country. Moreover, the vessel allegedly has no permit to fish in Philippine waters.

He also said that if Soviet vessels are allowed to fish inside Philippine waters, then there is no reason to prohibit Japanese, Taiwanese, and Singaporean fishing vessels from entering Philippine waters.

Foreign Debt Council Bill Signed Into Law

HK1804054389 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 18 Apr 89 p 6

[By Joel Palacios]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday signed into law a substitute bill creating a joint Executive-Legislative Council to help solve the country's \$28-billion foreign debt.

Malacanang officials said the new law, which would take effect 15 days after publication in newspapers, would redefine the government's foreign debt policy and study options to trim it down.

"We should no longer follow the automatic payment of our foreign debt council and should now re-establish and redefine its management," Sen. Alberto Romulo told reporters after the signing ceremony at Malacanang.

The new law ended a row between Congress and Aquino who vetoed an earlier version of the bill saying it encroached into her executive prerogative.

The Senate, in an almost unanimous vote, overruled the veto but later agreed to draw a substitute bill which changed the membership of the council and giving more seats to presidential appointees.

Under the bill, nine members will be appointed by the President while the Senate and the House of Representatives will each appoint four members.

It listed several options for reducing foreign debts such as selective debt repudiation, moratorium on payment of principal and interest, and debt to equity program, which involves about \$5 billion of foreign debts into equity investments in agriculture and other projects.

"Foreign loans and debt restructuring agreements should not impair our country's sovereignty," the bill said.

"The people should be adequately informed and consulted, and their support mobilized at all levels of the policy formulation process to dialogs, public hearings and media," it added.

Romulo said those to be appointed to the council should not be allowed to hold other government positions.

Salonga Claims Government 'Elite Democracy'

HK1804053189 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE* in English 18 Apr 89 pp 2, 6

[By staff writer David C. Borje]

[Text] Senate President Jovito R. Salonga said yesterday that contrary to the high hopes and expectations of the people arising from the civilian-backed military revolt of February 1986, an elite democracy, not a participatory democracy fueled by people power, is in place in the country today.

Salonga, in a half-hour speech on the 98th anniversary of the Philippine Bar Association [PBA] at the Hotel Inter-Continental, said "the new government is not yet over the hump."

He said the government faces a multiple test on several fronts as a result of the power shortage, the rice shortage, the agitation for higher wages, the prospects of another round of tuition increases and higher taxes, and the overwhelming debt problem.

"Couple that with the prevailing impression among the people that in the courts of justice they have no chance to prevail, no matter how meritorious their case may be and we have a deadly explosive combination that could ignite the conflagration we have been trying to avoid," Salonga said.

He said the belief among the poor people is that "justice in their country is only for the rich and the mighty because it is both negotiable and purchaseable."

"Where do we as lawyers and judges, engaged as we are in the ministry of law and justice, fit in this mixed picture of hope and fear, of expectancy and frustration?" Salonga asked.

In the presence of the PBA members headed by Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan and Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordóñez, Salonga said: "Unless the poor who constitute the majority feel that we care, I fear for the future of society ... Today, we must resolve that the poor and alienated Filipino is worth working for."

He added: "In my view, the test of the relevance of our colleagues is not we, as lawyers, can add to the abundance of those who have already so much; it is whether we can provide a measure of justice to those who have so little. Our vision should be that of a free and progressive society where the weak shall be strong and the strong shall be just."

Salonga said what worries him more today is the massive poverty of the people and their sense of injustice.

He stressed that 60 to 70 percent of the people live below the poverty line, that more than 85 percent of the schoolchildren suffer from malnutrition, and that only 81 families, apart from the big corporations, control the wealth of a nation of almost 60 million.

Human Rights Commissioner Takes Office
HK1704145789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] Human Rights chairperson Mary Concepcion Bautista said her agency will speed up its assistance to victims of human rights violation. Bautista made the statement when she returned to work this morning following a simple turnover ceremony.

In the presence of the other commissioners, Commissioner Hesiquio Mallillin transferred his responsibilities to Bautista.

Last Saturday, the Supreme Court issued its decision declaring Bautista as the rightful head of the Commission on Human Rights. The ruling states that her appointment needed no confirmation from the Commission on Appointments. President Aquino designated Commissioner Mallillin as acting chairman last February after the Commission on Appointments rejected three times the appointment of Bautista.

Bishop Accuses Military of Persecuting Church
HK1704051189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 17 Apr 89 p 6

[Text] Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur—A Roman Catholic bishop told mourners at the funeral of a slain priest that the military is persecuting the church and President Corazon Aquino is ignoring its abuses.

Monsignor Antonio Tobias, bishop of Pagadian diocese, made the charge during the funeral Saturday of Rev. Dionisio Malalay. Malalay was gunned down April 6 in the nearby town of Tabina along with Rufino Rivera, a town councilman.

Police say they were slain by a soldier and an anti-Communist militiaman, both of whom were drunk.

Priests say the killings illustrate the abuses suffered by civilians at the hands of an unruly military. Military officials say the two victims were killed during an argument and that the case had nothing to do with politics.

The military faces insurrections by both Communist and separatist guerrillas in the South. In December, Amnesty International reported a "pattern of torture" and human rights violations by military and paramilitary units as part of their campaign against Communist rebels.

Tobias said nine priests and lay workers have been slain since 1987. He said Church officials in this predominantly Roman Catholic country have suffered harassment and intimidation through "propaganda, lies and threats to their very lives."

He claimed the military had branded human rights activists, priests and social workers as Communists on flimsy evidence.

Ramos Hopeful About Capture of More Guerrillas
HK1704021789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] National Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos yesterday [16 April] expressed optimism that more top-ranking leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army [NPA], will be captured by the military this year. Ramos said the capture of these top communist rebels would ensure the continuing setback of the communist movement in the country. The defense chief likewise

expressed elation over the recent survey showing that the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] is the most respected agency among government institutions, garnering the highest approval rating from the residents of Metro Manila.

Speaking during the 45th national convention of the Reserve Officers Legion of the Philippines, Ramos said he is hopeful that the military would be just as successful as it was in 1988 in effecting the arrest of high-ranking communist leaders and checking rebel expansion. He said that the enforcement of discipline and competence within the military ranks for the past few months is expected to pave the way for the fall of the CPP-NPA leaders and the surrender of their followers. Reiterating the threat of the national leadership, Ramos stressed that it is about time to bring the insurgency problem to a fast and conclusive end. [sentence as heard] With the solution of the insurgency problem, the AFP can carry out more government programs designed to uplift the lives of the people.

Ramos To Change Firearm 'Surrender Program'
HK1804103789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Secretary of National Defense Fidel Ramos will soon issue modified guidelines on the government's firearms surrender program for returning rebels. This was the decision reached at a Region 12 Peace and Order Council meeting chaired by executive board chairman Ali Baktar Lucman in Dinaig, Maguindanao.

Ramos said that according to the new guidelines, locally made guns and faulty pistols will no longer be accepted under the firearms recovery program.

The defense secretary decided to introduce these changes after learning from Honesa Sicap, Region 12 Department of Social Welfare and Development director, that some surrendering rebels were actually civilians in disguise taking advantage of the program.

Ramos stressed that the changes will ensure that only true rebel returnees will benefit from the president's National Reconciliation and Development Program [NRDP]. Under the NRDP, the government pays P [pesos] 19,000 for an armalite surrendered by a legitimate rebel. Half of the money is paid in cash while the other half is in goods and tools to help the returning rebels improve their livelihoods.

According to Southern Command Chief Major General Manuel Cacanando, the number of surrendering rebels is often artificial because some legitimate rebels bring their entire families with them in order to obtain greater benefits.

Ramos said that the acceptance of surrendering rebels and presentation of benefits will be judged on a case by case basis. Moreover, the secretary said the real worth of surrendered firearms will henceforth have to be assessed carefully.

This is Jonathan Cristobal reporting from Camp Aguinaldo.

Recent Armed Forces Developments Reported
HK1704051389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 17 Apr 89 pp 1, 24

[By Wilma Yamzon and Jen Jorvina]

[Text] Calauag, Quezon—Maj. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, Philippine Army chief, ordered all area commanders of the armed forces yesterday to personally lead the combat operations against rebel forces to reduce the reaction time of troops in responding to "enemy situation."

Adalem gave the order during the turnover here of command of the Army's 2nd Infantry Division.

In other developments:

1. The military's Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) intensified yesterday the hunt for Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) rebels operating in Bicol and Southern Tagalog led by Gregorio Rosal, alias Ka [Comrade] Roger, who has a P250,000 price on his head.
2. Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos expressed optimism that more top-ranking leaders of the CPP-NPA will be captured by the military this year.
3. Constabulary chief Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano directed the new PC-CIS [Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Intelligence Service] chief upon his installation yesterday to capture immediately the killers of Masbate congressman Moises Espinosa.
4. Communist rebels said yesterday they will declare a unilateral ceasefire if President Aquino declares that the U.S. military bases here will be closed by 1991.

Brig. Gen. Javier Carbonell assumed his post as commander of the 2nd Infantry Division, replacing Brig. Gen. Raul Aquino who was recalled to the Philippine Army headquarters.

Adalem stressed to the commanders and battalion heads that the situation in the battlefield usually changes, and quick decisions are often needed to achieve victory in combat.

He also cited the need to push logistics and supplies to the frontlines to enhance the fighting capability of men and units in the field.

He said the infusion of resources into the field will strengthen combat operations and maximize the soldiers' mobility.

"Let me stress the need for commanders to be up front, particularly during operations, when timely decisions will cut down the reaction time of troops," Adalem said.

"But over and above, the mere presence of the commander is enough to boost the morale and strengthen the will of the soldier in the frontline," he said.

He added that in military operations, plans constitute only five percent of efforts to achieve victory, while 90 percent depends on supervision by commanders.

Plans, he said, serve only as guides or blueprints for action while there are certain factors that crop up during operations that completely change the situation.

The Army chief said his command aims to employ full resources and necessary capabilities to beat the rebels either on the tactical or strategic level.

"I feel that the spirit of the offensive has not been deeply infused among our troops and units, although we have gotten off the ground in setting the direction and initiative of battles in the government's anti-insurgency program," Adalem said.

He told soldiers that the continuing development in peace and order situation should keep them always prepared for any contingency.

He said the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) are reverting back to strengthen their organizational control and intensify their mass support activities and tactical offensives, especially in the countryside.

"This certainly has implications on the deployment of troops and the implementation of the Special Operations Team (SOT)," Adalem said.

The SOT is a project of the Army that uses the NPA tactics of "immersion" and (anti-communist) indoctrination.

The Army chief said based on the overall performance record of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) last year, the military has improved the combat fatality ratio from 1:2 to 1:5, which means that for every soldier killed, five rebels are lost.

He said that while the Army has gained in tactical operations, it has yet to neutralize effectively the rebels' capability to stage ambushes and acts of terrorism against the military.

He cited the need to bring up to par the effectiveness of small-unit operations trained in anti-guerrilla tactics.

Adalem also welcomed changes in major posts in the AFP, saying that this will bring fresh initiatives to field commanders and fighting men.

He said "change represents a cycle that goes on and on—a symbol of the ever continuing and self-renewing character of the military service."

On a higher level, he said, the turnover of command reflects the same process of continuity marked by the transition of leadership from one commander to another.

He encouraged commanders to bring about changes in their own capacity to make the AFP more effective in promoting the people's welfare.

He said changes in command form a career pattern among officers to give them knowledge of the various areas they will serve in the future.

Adalem also led the turnover of command of the 203rd Infantry Battalion. Col. Clemente Mariano replaced Col. Deogracias Lachica who retired last March.

Among those who witnessed the Army's turnover ceremonies were Brig. Gen Alejandro A. Galido, Southern Luzon Command chief; Brig. Gen. Romulo F. Yap, 201st brigade commander; Col. Victor A. Mayo, 49th Infantry Battalion commander; Col. Thelmo Cunanan, 202nd Brigade commander; Lt. Col. Renato Jamora, 42nd Infantry Battalion, and Lt. Col. Ben Enrile, Army spokesman.

NDF Promises Cease-Fire If U.S. Bases Pact Ended
*OW1604133589 Tokyo KYODO in English
1017 GMT 16 Apr 89*

[Text] Manila, April 16 KYODO—Communist guerrillas will declare a unilateral ceasefire and enter into peace talks if President Corazon Aquino dismantles U.S. military bases in the country by 1991, a senior rebel spokesman said Sunday.

Satur Ocampo, former chief negotiator of the National Democratic Front (NDF), challenged Aquino to publicly state her stand on the future of the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

But Ocampo said in a statement that he expects Aquino to extend the lease of the bases.

American officials have been pressing Manila to start talks on a new bases agreement. The current pact expires in 1991.

Ocampo said the American facilities are "the major stumbling block to peace in our country."

Meanwhile, the Philippine military enforced strict security measures in U.S. installations in Baguio, Angeles, Olongaop, Cebu, and Davao Cities after receiving a warning from the U.S. Embassy in Manila that an April 9 attack on a U.S. communications station in Benguet Province may have been part of a series of anti-American attacks by pro-Libyan groups.

April 15 was the third anniversary of the U.S. raid on Libyan military installations. But a rebel statement claiming responsibility for the April 9 attack did not say they carried out the assault in relation to the Libyan issue.

The bombing destroyed an antenna and three electric pylons and partly damaged a navy van.

It was the first assault since rebels killed three Americans and a Filipino near Clark Air Base in October 1987.

Communist Party Founder Sison Interviewed
*HK1504050189 Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK
in English 5 Apr 89 pp 17-19, 44*

[Interview with 'Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) founder' Jose Maria Sison by Carlos B. Enerio in Utrecht, Netherlands—no date given]

[Text] It seems that until lately the National Democratic Front [NDF] has been hesitant in making any peace proposal to the Aquino government since the breakdown of the ceasefire agreement and peace negotiations in early 1987. Why?

The problem is on the side of the Aquino government, of course, the U.S. and the reactionary forces. They set preconditions which mean the political and military surrender of the revolutionary forces and the perpetuation of the oppression and exploitation of the people. There are lessons to be learned from the events in late 1986 and early 1987, surrounding the ceasefire agreement and peace negotiations then. But I think that the National Democratic Front or the revolutionary movement should never allow the oppressors—the source of violence—to seize the so-called peace initiative and masquerade as the lovers of peace. What the oppressors mean by peace is the pacification of the people and continuance of oppression and exploitation of the people.

On the question of peace in the Philippines, can you state briefly what is the policy of the revolutionary movement? How is peace achieved? How can the armed conflict between the revolutionary movement and the state cease?

It is the consistent policy of the revolutionary movement to seek a liberating, just and durable peace. This can be achieved by fulfilling the basic demands of the people contained in the national democratic program. Of

course, the most effective way to fulfill these demands and achieve peace is to defeat the oppressors and exploiters in the armed conflict which they themselves unleash against the people.

Do you mean to say that the Aquino government, including the military, has to embrace the entire program of the NDF and the CPP, or else settle the problem by force of arms?

It is too much to expect the Aquino government and the military to embrace the national democratic program in its entirety. There is, however, the possibility of a peace agreement if only the Aquino government could go along with the revolutionary movement on one or more crucial points which immediately redound to the benefit of the people in a big way and lead to the further advance of all patriotic and progressive forces.

What crucial points are you referring to?

One crucial point is for Mrs. Aquino to demonstrate patriotism by issuing an executive proclamation ending the U.S military bases in 1991 or earlier. Another crucial point is for her to cancel those foreign debts which have harmed the country. Still another is for her to opt for a genuine and thoroughgoing land reform and set aside her bogus land reform program. This is a crucial issue because it pertains to the peasant masses who comprise the largest oppressed and exploited class in the Philippines. Genuine and thoroughgoing land reform means the economic and political liberation of the peasant masses. The revolutionary movement has always maintained that this is the main substance of the democratic revolution.

Without consulting the revolutionary movement beforehand, Mrs. Aquino can take initiative on any of these crucial points. After her initiative, she can be sure of the support of the revolutionary movement and the strong urge of this movement to cooperate with her government.

How much has Gorbachev's call for the dismantling of U.S. military bases in the Philippines in exchange for the dismantling of Soviet facilities in Cam Ranh Bay influenced the view of the revolutionary movement that the U.S. military bases are a crucial issue in the peacemaking process?

Since a long time ago, antedating Gorbachev, the revolutionary movement has demanded the dismantling of the U.S. military bases because these are the historical product of U.S. aggression, continue to violate the Philippine national sovereignty and territorial integrity, serve as launching pads for U.S. intervention and aggression against other countries and are a threat to world peace and the very survival of the Filipino nation. On their own account, the Filipino people must get rid of the U.S. military bases one way or the other—either the way

the Vietnamese people got rid of the U.S. military bases in Vietnam or the way the Thailand government and people got rid of U.S. military bases in 1973.

But I think that Gorbachev is being helpful to the Filipino people by offering to remove its naval and fueling facilities in Cam Ranh Bay in exchange for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, because the U.S. and local reactionaries have prated ad nauseam that the Soviet facilities justify the existence of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

What if Mrs. Aquino does not take initiative on any of the crucial points in the manner and to the extent satisfactory to the revolutionary movement?

She is responsible for the consequences adverse to her position and to her government. If she allows the continuance of the U.S. military bases beyond 1991, she exposes herself as one betraying her own signature on the 1984 Declaration of Unity which called for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases. If her government goes on paying the foreign debt service, not enough funds from abroad can come to stop the deterioration of the economy and intensification of social unrest and popular resistance. If her regime sticks to its bogus land reform program, the armed resistance of the peasant masses and entire people will further expand and intensify.

Was there a contradiction when Satur Ocampo, chief negotiator in the 1986-87 peace talks, stated that peace talks and possibly ceasefire would follow if Aquino made a declaration for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases; and Luis Jalandoni, NDF international representative, said that there are no preconditions to start the peace talks?

There is no contradiction. If you read the statements of both Ocampo and Jalandoni, they make basically the same demands on the Aquino regime. You know very well that before there can be a public and formal talk, there are discreet and informal talks. There may be no preconditions which will deter any side from starting the talks, especially the discreet and informal talks. Aquino is not lacking in lines of communication to the revolutionary movement if she prefers two-way informal talks to one-sided speeches and press statements. At any rate, in all phases of the talks, procedural and substantive issues will have to be taken up. The exchange of views and demands between negotiating parties will unavoidably be made in the talks.

Clearly, the basic parties in peace negotiations are the principal contenders in the armed conflict. But what can be the role of other entities in the peacemaking process?

Certainly, other entities can have a role in the peacemaking process. In the peace talks, a major substantive issue should be the formation of a council of national unity to contain the drive of the Aquino ruling clique to monopolize political power through the KBL [New Society

Movement]-type Lakas ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] and to counter the schemes of factions within the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to attack the people, violate their human rights and grab political power.

Major political parties, mass organizations and sectors which are not the principal parties in the armed conflict can start as observers and advisors in the peace talks and eventually become represented in the council of national unity. The council of national unity can help to firm up the agreements in the peace talks; promote the end of the U.S.-Aquino policy of total war or low intensify conflict; modify the Aquino constitution, institutions and processes which effectively exclude and exploit the working people and even the middle social strata; and pave the way for a government of national unity.

The previous voting exercises held by the Aquino regime were in favor of those who benefited from access to the big campaign money, the means of production, the means of information and education, the coercive apparatuses of the state and the computers in the Comelec. Voting does not mean democracy when in fact the choice of the electorate is limited and manipulated by the upper classes or a ruling clique.

What about the Catholic Church and the military?

The separation of church and state must be upheld. The Catholic Church cannot be a part of such a political organ as the council of unity. But church leaders, enjoying the confidence of any of the negotiating parties, can serve as intermediaries. Civilian supremacy must also be upheld. The interests of the contending armies and the factions within the Armed Forces of the Philippines must be taken care of by their political principals.

As far as the revolutionary movement is concerned, where is the best possible venue for the peace talks? Why?

The best possible venue is abroad. The Aquino government and the NDF can agree on a country where the government of that country, the Nonaligned Movement or the United Nations can serve as the mediator in and sponsor of the peace talks. Both the Marcos and Aquino regimes have set a precedent for the Philippine government by talking with the Moro National Liberation Front abroad, with the Islamic Conference and certain Middle East countries serving as mediators.

The NDF representatives will be spared from surveillance and threats from the military, police and paramilitary forces. The security of the representatives of both the NDF and the Aquino regime will be best assured. If you recall, the military threatened the lives of the negotiators on both sides in early 1987.

Why not the Philippines under certain conditions and precautions?

It is possible, especially if the two contending and negotiating parties can agree to respect the laws and regulations in each other's territory. The talks can alternate between the guerrilla fronts and Metro Manila. But the NDF representatives should guard against surveillance and exposing their members and friends. Safety and immunity guarantees should be truly mutual and, above all, the laws and regulations of the existing organs of political power in the guerrilla fronts must be respected by the Aquino government just as the NDF will respect the laws and regulations of the Aquino government in Manila during the peace talks.

Is nationwide ceasefire again possible at some point in the peace talks?

Upon agreement on a sufficient number of substantive issues, it should be possible to have a nationwide ceasefire again. It is reasonable to expect that the NDF would rush to a consideration of ceasefire if the Aquino government would decide on a crucial point, like dismantling the U.S. military bases, adopting a genuine and thoroughgoing land reform program, pulling back the enemy troops from their total war rampage or the like.

The revolutionary movement makes reasonable and just demands for the benefit of the people. It is far from asking the regime to embrace the national democratic program. That is something the revolutionary forces and the people have still to struggle for.

What do you think of the proposal of some bishops to create zones of peace as experiments towards nationwide ceasefire?

Some bishops may be well-meaning in making this proposal, but the so-called zones of peace are merely a recycled version of localized ceasefires intended to fragment the revolutionary movement. Now and then, some ceasefires are permissible for a short period and for a very specific purpose. But a general scheme of localized ceasefires could be used only to induce regional or local leaders of the revolutionary movement to disobey and break away from their central leadership. Even in a localized ceasefire, the military, police and paramilitary forces, especially the secret agents, will operate against the patriotic and progressive forces in the so-called zone of peace.

There is no substitute for a comprehensive political settlement arranged at the national level of leadership by the principal conflicting sides if the objective is a just and durable peace.

Has the NDF offered peace talks because, as some western journalists and pro-Aquino elements claim, it is being marginalized and losing the war?

The NDF continues to grow in strength and advance because of the crisis of the ruling system and the revolutionary efforts of its member organizations. It has

offered peace talks because, in the first place, the Aquino government is in a desperate situation. The socio-economic and political crisis continues to worsen. The Aquino regime has not done anything to solve the basic problems of the people but has, instead, imitated the policies of the fallen Marcos regime and aggravated and deepened the problems.

Mrs. Aquino has set as precondition for talks the surrender of the NDF and even resents the demand for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases. What happens next?

If there is NDF surrender to her kind of government, then there is no more basis for negotiations but mere dictation of terms to the surrenderee. Mrs. Aquino is absolutely absurd in setting NDF surrender as precondition. She exposes herself as unpatriotic and reactionary in resenting the demand for the dismantling of the U.S. military bases. She in fact wants to pursue the armed conflict in the interest of the U.S. and the reactionary classes.

What the revolutionary movement can do consistently is to call for peace, state the just and reasonable demands for the benefit of the people and fight until the enemy side is weakened or defeated and a broad range of political forces interested in peace can come together to make a liberating, just and durable peace.

NPA Reveals Strategy To Counter Military
*HK1704085389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 17 Apr 89 pp 1, 6*

[By Tess Villanueva]

[Text] Communist rebels have adopted strategies to counter the "general offensive" launched by the Armed Forces to crush the insurgency by 1991.

The new rebel approach to check the military's "gradual constriction" campaign of guerrilla fronts gives emphasis to the all-out mobilization of the masses in both political and military actions, according to a paper released by the New People's Army (NPA) during its 20th anniversary last March 29.

The 24-page paper said that while Government forces pursue the "Lambat-Bitag" [Dragnet] campaign, the rebels also continue to organize local guerrilla and armed propaganda units to expand, consolidate and recover their lost strongholds.

"To counter and defeat this enemy scheme (gradual constriction), the revolutionary forces must engage in all-out mobilization of the masses for both political and military actions," it said.

The rebel movement claims a membership of 10,000 guerrillas with high powered rifles and 20,000 fighters with inferior weapons.

It also claims to operate in 60 guerrilla fronts in 65 of 73 provinces nationwide in 800 of 1,500 cities and towns and in 12,000 villages.

NPA units in every region continue to form platoons and companies under guerrilla front commands in addition to armed propaganda teams, fulltime guerrilla squads, armed city partisan teams, militia and self-defense units, the paper said.

Even in Mindanao, where the NPA reeled from internal problems in 1987, companies were rebuilt and party organizations consolidated, the paper said.

With local guerrilla forces and militia again in place, the rebel high command concentrates on involving the people in political education, land reform, agricultural production, military training, literacy and health, it said.

"The NPA must have the ability to ambush, raid and arrest the enemy at will," the paper said.

This would allow the NPA to spread the military forces thin so that even if Government troops concentrate on any particular area, they could only do so for some time and at the expense of having other forces destroyed in other places.

But proper balance must be observed, the Communist Party of the Philippines high organ said, in employing local fulltime guerrillas and regular companies.

It pointed out that the military's launching in 1985 of brigade and division-sized operations underscored the need to build large guerrilla formations, such as company-strike forces that can act as the center of gravity of platoons and squads.

To keep larger guerrilla formations less visible and detectable, the high command said forces are spread out but within easy radio contact. This would allow the fighters to disperse and converge as the situation dictates.

Larger formations, such as battalion-sized forces, must be ready to be deployed as maneuver battalions, and later as maneuver companies capable of more wide-spread and intensive warfare. This would set the stage for the guerrilla war: the strategic stalemate stage.

During this stage, when rebel forces would be at par with Government troops, regular mobile warfare will be the main form of the guerrilla's armed struggle.

Warning of ICO Sanctions Over Mindanao Issued
HK1504085989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 15 Apr 89 pp 1, 8

[By J. Fortuna]

[Text] Filipino ambassadors posted in the Middle East, in a collective report to Manila, sounded the alarm of an imminent Islamic sanction on the Philippines if Bangsamoro [moro homeland] demands for self-rule is not granted, an official document revealed.

In a related development, Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said yesterday the threat posed by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] will be diminished if the Sabah dispute is resolved.

"Sabah has been an area of exit for the MNLF," Manglapus said at a press conference, as he obliquely asked members of Congress to pass a bill dropping the Philippine claim on Sabah.

One way of allaying the concern of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [ICO] backing Bangsamoro rebels, according to the envoys, is for President Corazon Aquino to invite to Manila Hamid al-Ghabid, the new secretary-general of the ICO.

The invitation was the fifth of 12 recommendations of a sevenman committee which monitored the recently-concluded ICO meeting.

Mrs. Aquino was also asked to resume peace talks with the MNLF and two other separatist factions.

In behalf of DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] monitoring team, Ambassador Fortunato Oblena, deputy chief of mission in Kuwait, gave the recommendations a week after the ICO meeting held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, March 13-16.

The other members of the team were Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mauyag Tamano, Counselor Ali M. Taupan in Cairo, Consul General Amable Aguiluz, Consul General Bahnarim Guinomla, Consul Ricardo Andaya in Baghdad, and Salih P. Hassan in Jeddah.

In a report, the group concluded that the 46-member ICO appears to be in a mood to give full support to the MNLF secessionist war, unlike in 1988 in Amman where its expression of support was subdued.

The group observed that the recent ICO resolution has shown the heightened interest of the Muslim world in the plight of Filipino Muslims.

"It would seem that (the ICO resolution) constitutes a signal to Manila that the issue of the Muslims in southern Philippines has acquired a very much broader dimension than simply a Manila-MNLF concern with the ICO lending its good office," the group said.

The group said "there is an apparent ultimatum contained in Paragraph 7" of the ICO resolution which calls on the ICO secretariat to recommend "measures" if Manila does not implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement.

The group said that although, the MNLF was prevailed upon to withdraw its membership bid in Amman last year, "the present (1989) resolution has the nature of an ultimatum."

In mid-1970s, an ICO delegation led by then ICO Secretary General Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye monitored the negotiations on self-rule for Mindanao. However, after the Tripoli Agreement, both the government and the MNLF disagreed on procedures for autonomy.

Senate Passes Own Mindanao Autonomy Act

*HK1704144789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 17 Apr 89*

[Text] The Senate passed this afternoon on third and final reading the Regional Autonomy Act for Muslim Mindanao. This report from Jojo Ismael.

[Begin recording] In a nominal vote-counting on the Senate floor, 18 senators voted in favor of the said Mindanao Organic Act while Senator John Osmena voted negative and Senator Guingona abstained.

Under the Senate-approved Mindanao Organic Act, the version calls for an early plebiscite and direct elections, which runs counter to Malacanang's position to have a longer preparatory period. The Senate wants the plebiscite to ratify the Organic Act to be held not earlier than 60 days, not later than 90 days from its publication on national newspapers.

Earlier, the House of Representatives also passed its version of the said autonomy act for Muslim Mindanao. Observers noted that the two versions are starkly different from each other on many points and that the bill's final consolidation could drag on for months. [end recording]

Mindanao Region 'Alerted' for NPA Attacks

*HK1804093789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0915 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] Southern Command Chief Major General Manuel Cacanando disclosed that the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] and NPA [New People's Army] forces are planning joint attacks in Mindanao and he has alerted all military detachments in the region. Romy Enriquez of the Foundation of Rural Broadcasters reports directly from Zamboanga City.

[Begin recording in English] Coming home from an inspection throughout Mindanao, Cacanando told visiting newsmen that he has alerted his commanders to direct all detachments, especially those in the outskirts, to limit their sorties using military vehicles and also to

limit the stocking of firearms because these are possibilities of attacks by a joint campaign of the NPA and MNLF insurgents. According to Cacanando, one of the targets of the NPA-MNLF combined attacks are military vehicles in operations outside which could be subjected to landmines and also heavy stocks of firearms which will weaken the military establishment, and which will be advantageous for the overall plan of the NPA and the MNLF. Accordingly, Cacanando said he has alerted all troops to stand by for any eventuality as he reiterated military intelligence reports that the MNLF and the NPA are gearing for a major offensive against the armed forces in Mindanao. [end recording]

Thailand

Chatchai Urged To Reject U.S. Pressure

*BK1804141189 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
15 Apr 89 p 5*

[Commentary from the "Two Different Views" column by Nai Sotsai: "Pressing Uncle Chatchai To Withdraw His Policy of Opening the Battlefield"]

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's act in inviting Phnom Penh regime Prime Minister Hun Sen for talks in Bangkok several months ago has drawn news reports from Washington. A U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told REUTER that the United States opposes friendly overtures between Thailand and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia. The report said that the United States also called on Thailand not to continue the discussions with the Heng Samrin regime. It alleged that the sudden policy change by the Thai prime minister might set back the U.S. diplomatic strategy for settling the Cambodian conflict.

The source said that the U.S. Government had clearly expressed its opposition to this issue and had conveyed its displeasure to the Thai Government through diplomatic channels.

Prime Minister's Office spokesman Suwit Yotmani reported that Australia's Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Richard Woolcott asked Prime Minister Gen Chatchai about the newspaper report on the U.S. dissatisfaction with the Thai Government during a meeting with the prime minister at the Ratchakhru Residence on 12 April. He also asked the prime minister about his opinions over this issue.

The prime minister said that the real source of the news report was not known and it might be incorrect. At the same time, the prime minister also told the Australian permanent secretary for foreign affairs that when he met with U.S. President Bush in Tokyo, the U.S. President did not express disapproval at his initiation of direct talks with Hun Sen. There was also no disapproval from the U.S. Department of State or diplomatic channels.

Gen Chatchai Chunhawan explained that the Cambodian issue is a matter of the four Khmer factions. We have been listening to the three factions for over 10 years. So, we should listen to the other faction's view. The fighting in Cambodia adversely affects Thailand. We want to see an end to fighting as soon as possible. So, it is necessary to listen to all sides. The talks helped to improve the situation. However, it would not lead to recognition of the Hun Sen government. The situation has improved as Vietnam has also announced a troop withdrawal.

The prime minister also reiterated that all four Khmer factions met at the JIM 2 [second Jakarta informal meeting] in Indonesia and tried to find ways for a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen. The Indonesian foreign minister has confirmed that the meeting will take place on 2 or 3 May. As a result, the talks with Hun Sen have not destroyed the international political atmosphere. On the contrary, they have helped motivate all sides to talk.

The news that the United States is dissatisfied with Gen Chatchai's policy on solving the Cambodian problem penetrates into the heart of the Thai people. If this news report from the United States is not corrected, the Thai people who support the government's stand will react negatively to the United States, and indefinitely.

In addition, the economic threats from the United States, including quotas on Thai imports, pressure on intellectual property rights, and the use of Article 301 against Thailand, have stressed the friendly relations, and Thailand has felt great friendship for the United States, even over other countries, for the longest time. On the contrary, The United States has damaged the long-standing good relations between the two countries.

The Thai people have begun to lose their confidence at the human level. The United States is suggesting that neither Thailand nor the Thai people are as important as when the United States began to spread its influences in Southeast Asia as well as in Indochina.

There was an expectation that Thailand would fall following the complete U.S. defeat in Indochina, the so-called Domino Theory. But, Thailand did not fall as expected by the Western countries and the United States. Moreover, Thailand helped its neighbors to escape the threat of communism. It has become a country with political and administrative solidarity. The economy and industry are well-positioned and Thailand is going to turn it into a NIC [newly industrialized country] in the future.

Chatchai's government has built much honor and esteem for the Thai people and the country by adjusting its policies so that the country can stand on its own feet and can be a reliable neighbor and friend in the future.

As a result, the belligerent attitude which does not allow Thailand to be itself has caused anger among the Thai people, who love their country and its image very much. Thailand and the Thai people have enjoyed cultural and political continuity for thousands of years. Thailand has been able to survive on this peninsula on its own feet and by using its own brain. The Thai people will still be proud of their identity for generations to come. They have equality without racial discrimination. Even religion has not caused conflict among the Thai people.

If Gen Chatchai's government bows to U.S. pressure and has to withdraw its policy on solving the Cambodian problem, which has caused great loss of life and property to the Thai people for a long time, its internal stability will be affected, which will be a greater threat than foreign pressure. The Thai people will never bow to pressures on national prestige. Uncle Chatchai should not abandon a good policy just because of a news report.

If he can not preserve his policy, it will be better for him to stand above political pressures. The Thai people will choose death over being lead about by the nose.

Army's Sunthon Views French Arms for Sihanouk
BK1904015789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] A shipment of French weapons is scheduled to arrive in Thailand within the next few days for delivery to the Sihanoukist faction in Kampuchea. Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong said yesterday.

Gen Sunthon declined to give details of the shipment, except to say it will arrive by air at the request of France.

"The shipment is believed to be a gesture to show the Sihanoukists France's moral support for the group," he said.

The weapons were intended to be used by Prince Norodom Sihanouk's ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] fighters in Kampuchea, he said.

Gen Sunthon commented that he did not believe that the military aid to the Sihanoukists would affect Vietnam's announced plan to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Vietnam, he said, would eventually withdraw its forces from Kampuchea because of the Soviet Union's changing policy towards the region.

It was reported the arms shipment is the third sent by France to the ANS in a show of support for Prince Sihanouk amid intensified moves to solve the Kampuchean conflict.

Paper Opposes Arms Shipment to Sihanouk
BK1904015989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "A Big French Mistake"]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong yesterday confirmed the secret arrival of a plane load of arms sent by France to the Khmer resistance for Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The grave implication of this unexpected development must not be underestimated even when Thailand seems to be trying to ignore it.

Prince Sihanouk has also sought lethal aid from the US, and who knows, a plane load of US arms may soon arrive out of the blue.

Prince Sihanouk's ally, Son Sann, leader of another non-communist Khmer party, is now in the US, apparently lobbying for US lethal aid too. The US has already earmarked \$7-7.5 million for non-lethal aid to the Khmer parties of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann. Now Rep Stephen Solarz is trying to convince the Bush administration and Congress to step up the pressure on Vietnam by supplying lethal aid to the two non-communist Khmer resistance parties.

The Khmer Rouge, the third partner in the Khmer resistance coalition, may also be seeking more military assistance from China, its long-time patron.

Meanwhile, the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] regime in Phnom Penh will be foolish to wait in complacency while its Khmer rival parties are beefing up their forces. It, too, will ask for more arms from Vietnam.

This arms race will unfortunately delay a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea; worse still, it will lead to more bloodshed and more deaths.

By supplying arms to the Sihanoukist force, France may have already disqualified itself as an impartial party to host the planned conference of the four Khmer parties in Paris later this year. The French motive is still unclear. Supplying arms to any Khmer faction now would unlikely help France acquire any influence over the future of Kampuchea. It is clearly a miscalculated move and we hope no other foreign powers would repeat it.

Academic Comments on Relations With Indochina
BK1904012989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Apr 89 p 8

[Report by Toemsak Phalunaphap on "personal views" presented by Sukhumphan Boriphat, "specialist in Southeast Asian regional security and Thailand's defense and foreign policies" at 18 April panel discussion held by Chulalongkorn University's Institute of Security and International Studies]

[Text] What we have witnessed in this part of the world in recent years could be described as a process of adjustment to the changing reality by all countries big

and small. The big powers now realize the great importance of economic and domestic affairs; they need to decrease tensions with their adversaries in order to concentrate better at home. Thus there are the US-Soviet normalization and the Sino-Soviet normalization.

Regional actors like Vietnam and Thailand, too, have been adjusting to the changing reality, which is partly brought about by the normalizations among the three big powers.

For Vietnam, the adjustment has been dramatic. Four "home truths" are now evident to Vietnam: (1) that might does not make right; (2) that heavy dependence on the use of force to achieve some foreign policy objectives is not only unlikely to be successful, but also be counterproductive; (3) that close affiliation with external powers leads to dependency of the captive nations and interference of the external powers in the captive nations; and (4) that a firm socio-economic foundation brings national security and well-being and no nations could develop this foundation in isolation.

For Thailand, especially since the arrival of the Chatchai administration last August, there were two major policy initiatives made by Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan: (1) the one on the transformation of the battlefields of Indochina into marketplaces; and (2) the dialogue with Hun Sen, leader of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] regime in Phnom Penh.

Four outstanding consequences from the Chatchai initiatives.

First of all, Thailand and Vietnam have managed to establish a "sustained dialogue" on Kampuchea. Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila has met with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, at least five times since last August. He visited Vietnam early February. Thach has also made a few trips to Bangkok. Prior to last August, however, the two foreign ministers had seldom met.

Second, the Chatchai initiatives, coupled with the improving Thai-Vietnamese relations made informal meeting among leaders of the four Khmer parties and JIM [Jakarta Informal Meeting]-2. [sentence as published]

Third, the tensions along the Thai-Lao and the Thai-Kampuchean borders have decreased.

And fourth, all of the above led to some improvement in the regional situation.

The contributing factors behind the Chatchai initiatives are no secret. The growing strength of Thai parliamentary politics has made it possible for greater participation of the business and the academia in influencing government policy. There is also a growing awareness among government leaders of the increasing importance of economic interests over politics. The growing economic strength of Thailand, with a growth rate of about

11.5 percent last year, has created greater self-confidence among government leaders. And it shows in the Thai negotiation posture vis-a-vis the US on trade disputes.

The border battles with Vietnamese/PRK forces at Chong Bok in 1986 and with Laotian forces at Ban Romkla in 1987-88 exposed serious limitations of the Thai defence system. Even military leaders, including Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut, realized that a great deal of budget money would be required to overcome the "deficiency." This is why Gen Chawalit himself has been in the forefront in diplomatic activities to normalize ties with Indochina.

In spite of the joint announcement of the PRK, Laos and Vietnam about a Vietnamese intention to withdraw all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea before the end of September, a comprehensive political settlement for Kampuchea is still "a long, long way ahead."

At best, what could be achieved in the immediate future is something like a "partial settlement" to take care of the "external aspect" of the Kampuchean conflict: the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea which will be synchronized with the gradual reduction of external military aid to all Khmer parties and cessation of the military aid upon completion of the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Apart from the unilateral troop withdrawal pledge, other significant aspects in the joint announcement of April 5 included: the "unconditional" complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops even before a political settlement in Kampuchea has been reached (earlier a political settlement was consistently put forth by Vietnam as a necessary condition for its complete withdrawal from Kampuchea); the recognition of some form of effective international control mechanism to supervise the troop withdrawal and the cessation of external military aid; and the acceptance of the UN or the UN Secretary-General to play a role.

At closer scrutiny, however, the joint announcement also contained highly questionable points that many other concerned parties would find unacceptable. They are:

(1) By making the complete withdrawal by September a "joint decision" of Laos, the PRK and Vietnam, Vietnam—the paramount power in Indochina—implicitly reminded the world that its "special relations" with Laos and the PRK constituted part of its national security.

(2) The composition of the proposed international control commission is still a point of contention. Vietnam wants to revive the International Control Commission, set up by the 1954 Geneva agreement on Indochina, which comprised India, Poland and Canada, and to include Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas (in his capacity as chairman of JIM) and a personal representative of the UN Secretary-General. But ASEAN prefers a more active participation of the UN and the UN's peace-keeping force in the international control mechanism.

(3) Under the joint announcement, the PRK regime would remain in power until after the general elections. The three Khmer resistance parties have called for the dismantling of the PRK and the establishment of a four-party interim government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

(4) And, perhaps, the most questionable point is in the PRK's reservation to call on other countries (presumably Vietnam) to give assistance in case external military aid to the three Khmer resistance parties does not end or in case of an imminent return to power of the Pol Pot regime. This amounts to a threat of re-intervention of Vietnam in Kampuchea.

These points of serious contention would make a comprehensive political settlement unlikely, at least in the immediate future. What is more likely is a "partial settlement" of the "external aspect" of the Kampuchean conflict involving: the withdrawal of most, if not all, Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Sino-Soviet normalization of relations after the Beijing summit in mid-May, Sino-Vietnamese normalization when China is satisfied with the Vietnamese withdrawal.

On the "internal aspect" of the Kampuchean conflict, one possible solution—and M.R. Sukhumphan stressed that he was merely stating his personal perception of what is possible; he was not advocating it or the "partial settlement"—could be in the formation of a "PRK-dominated, Prince Sihanouk-led, Pol Pot-less" interim government after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

Even though there may not be an early political settlement in Kampuchea, Thailand's economic relations with Indochina will continue to grow. Why? Because Thailand needs raw materials, such as timber, precious stones, coal and iron ore from Indochina.

Thailand's relatively more advanced economy can also provide Indochina with services and technical know-how required in developing basic manufacturing industries and tourism. Other more advanced economies will most likely use Thailand as their base in trading with Indochina and investing there.

However, it is unrealistic to expect Indochina to replace Thailand's traditional trading partners such as the US and Japan. Such replacement cannot happen. But this doesn't necessarily mean that Thailand's economic relations with Indochina will remain unimportant indefinitely.

Thailand's growing economic strength and ties with Indochina will soon make Bangkok the economic "hub" of mainland Southeast Asia. Singapore, on the other hand, will be the economic "hub" of maritime Southeast Asia. But the real mover behind both "hubs" is Japan—this will remain the case unless the US and the EC wake up.

In the long run, the two economic configurations in Southeast Asia could loosen the internal binding of ASEAN. But it would unlikely make ASEAN disappear altogether.

As for the question about Vietnam as well as Laos and Kampuchea joining ASEAN, it remains a long, long way ahead. And first there must a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea, peace in Indochina and friendly relations between Indochina and ASEAN.

Southeast Asia will undergo its greatest transformation the day the three Indochinese states and Burma join ASEAN. That day is still a long way ahead but it cannot be completely ruled out.

Air Force Said Undecided on PRC Jet Fighters
BK1504024589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] An Air Force committee is still undecided on the purchase of Chinese F-7M jet fighters, Air Force secretary Air Vice Marshal [AVM] Chaiya Naiyananon said yesterday.

The spokesman said the panel needs to study more details on the F-7M Airguard fighters in which three of them staged the air show earlier this month at the First Air Wing in Nakhon Ratchasima.

The committee, headed by Air Force Deputy Chief-of-Staff Air Marshal Likhit Suwannathat, held a meeting yesterday and made an assessment report.

The report concluded that the fighter's engine and communications systems and weapons are not different from other jet fighters.

However, the Chinese had not yet demonstrated how to equip the aircraft with European weapons, AVM Chaiya said.

"The committee felt that it had not yet had sufficient knowledge of the aircraft," he said.

AVM Chaiya said approval will be sought to send an Air Force team to see more of the F-7ms in Pakistan which has several squads of the aircraft in commission.

The result of the study will be reported to the assessment committee for further decision, he said.

Chawalit, Burma Army Chief To Discuss Border
BK1604071789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Burmese Army Chief General Than Swe is to discuss with his Thai counterpart Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut the possibility of setting up liaison offices to prevent "accidents" on the border.

Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akhanitbut said the Thai military supports the idea and will discuss how and where the offices should be located.

But he said no agreement would be signed during Gen Than Swe's April 28-May 3 visit to Thailand.

Thailand has voiced concern over Burmese stray shells hitting Thai border villages during fighting between Rangoon forces and Karen rebels.

Gen Phat said the visit is a "goodwill visit" that follows Gen Chawalit's trips to Burma in April and December last year.

The 32-man delegation will also visit Thailand's popular tourist resorts of Phuket and Chiang Mai to see how Thailand has developed, he added.

Dissolution of Three Political Parties Viewed
BK1904022989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Apr 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Prachachon, Community Action and Progressive parties yesterday won Supreme Court approval to dissolve, paving way for a merger with the Ruam Thai Party, which was officially named the Solidarity Party yesterday.

The court decision followed reports that some members of the three parties, particularly those of the Prachachon Party, may defect and join government coalition parties.

The Supreme Court approval was read out to executive members of the three parties in the Civil Court at a session attended by about 50 members of the public.

The 71 MPs of the three parties will have 60 days under the Constitution to join a new party in order to maintain their membership in the House of Representatives.

Following the court decision, Interior Ministry Election Division Director, Sarot Khotchamat, officially informed a Ruam Thai Party representative of the ministry's decision to approve the party's request to have its name changed to the Solidarity Party.

Ruam Thai Party secretary general Piyanat Watcharaphon described the Supreme Court's approval and the Interior Ministry's order as "historic moves" that will help bring together small political parties to become a major party.

"What is left to do is for the members of these parties to honour their pledges to the public that they will join Ruam Thai to work in the interests of the people under the new name of Solidarity Party," he said.

He said the 71 MPs of the three parties would give a big boost to public confidence in democracy by keeping their word.

"What the MPs are going to do is for the sake of democracy as a whole and not for the interest of the Solidarity Party alone," he said.

Fourteen of 19 Prachachon Party MPs have been reported to be considering joining coalition parties after the court ruling to allow their parties to dissolve.

Among them are Gen Han Linanon of Nakhon Si Thammarat; Mr Phiraphan Phalusuk, Yasothon; Prasan Dankun, Nakhon Ratchasima; Chaturon Khotchasi, Chumphon; Chaturon Chaisaeng, Chachoengsao; and Thanit Traiut, Trat.

Backing Mr Piyanat's views, Prachachon Party Secretary-General Wira Musikaphong said the reported plan by certain members to defect and join a coalition party could be mere speculation.

He said the Prachachon Party had openly joined the merger move on the request of party members, including Gen Han, in hopes of strengthening the Opposition bloc in Parliament.

Mr Wira said fellow party members who requested the merger prompted him to help work towards such a move until a joint declaration was signed with the other Opposition parties.

He said he could not believe that Gen Han would leave the Opposition.

Community Action Party (CAP) MP Charas Phuachuai said all four parties—Prachachon, Progressive, CAP and Ruam Thai—are to meet today to discuss the next merger step and future cooperation in Parliament.

Mr Phiraphan said he had still not decided whether to defect and would wait and see what others in his faction had to say at today's meeting.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday sought to clarify his recent announcement welcoming Opposition members to his Chat Thai Party, saying it was not aimed at creating a "national government."

He said his party would be open to any Opposition MPs so that they would be able to help the Government operate.

"These MPs can join any of the political parties in 60 days. If they decide to join Chat Thai, I will find some work for them to do," Gen Chatchai said.

"They are also MPs like us. If they can't find a political party to stay with then they can come and join us," he added.

Prime Minister's Office Minister Bun-ua Prasoetsuwan said the Chat Thai Party was not trying to persuade Opposition MPs to join but it would not reject any requests they made to sign up.

Social Action Party MP Somsak Thepsuthin, who is secretary to Transport and Communications Minister Montri Pongphanit, said his party would also open its doors to Opposition MPs should they decide to join.

Mr Montri said, however, that no formal talks had been held within his party about the expected defections.

Vietnam

U.S. Veterans-Funded Vung Tao Infirmary Opened
BK1904050189 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18—An infirmary built with funding from the U.S. Veterans' Vietnam Restoration Programme (VVRP) has been inaugurated and put into operation in Vung Tau Special Zone.

The medical institution, which began construction in early February this year, has 8 rooms with a total flooring space of 200 square meters. Construction cost was about 30,000 U.S. dollars.

Eighteen U.S. veterans themselves took part in the construction work to show their desire to heal part of the war wounds inflicted on Vietnam by the U.S. and to help promote the normalization of U.S.-Vietnam relations.

Soviet Journalist Writes on Trade Ties
BK1504131989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 15 Apr 89

[“Article” by Soviet journalist (Demichev) on “Relations of Trade Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Vietnam”—date not given]

[Text] Today the Soviet Union is one of the major trade partners of Vietnam. Vietnam's [annual] exports to and imports from the Soviet Union stand at 64 percent and 68 percent respectively [no further explanation]. Every year the Soviet Union supplies Vietnam with many important items, thus playing a relatively important role in meeting the pressing demands of the national economy and of the Vietnamese people. For example, Vietnam's [annual] imports from the Soviet Union include 100 percent of the total quantities of petroleum products, over 90 percent of the total number of trucks, 81 percent of the total quantities of ferrous metals, and 68 percent of the total amount of chemical fertilizer in addition to many items of goods needed for support of production and life.

On the Soviet side, in 1988 it imported from Vietnam 16 percent of the total amount of natural rubber, compared with only 9 percent in 1981; nearly 12 percent of the total amount of coffee; 9 percent of the total quantities of fresh vegetables; 96 percent of the total quantities of pineapples; and so forth. In the structure of Vietnam's exports to the Soviet Union, the products of various national industrial sectors have shown an increase, for

example, in industrial products, leather shoes, and medical instruments. The Soviet market has the capability to consume in a stable fashion various items of traditional goods as well as new products of the Vietnamese national economy. This is of great significance for Vietnam's economic development.

Recently, cooperation between the two countries has undergone considerable changes in terms of quality. From the mid-eighties, the cooperation has been gradually switched from traditional barter trade to cooperation in production between various national economic sectors. More attention has been given to broadening Vietnam's export potentials by making full use of the country's entire latent potentials, labor force, and industrial output.

Today, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has been built on the basis of long-term commitments. For example, the Soviet Union is participating in building and running the electricity generating system and major programs in the fields of manufacturing mechanical devices, processing farm produce locally, conducting soil survey, and so forth.

In the years to come, the cooperation between the two sides will continue to develop in the fields of planting and processing coffee and tea and manufacturing light industry goods and electric equipment and appliances.

Alongside the aforesaid results, there remain many deficiencies to be corrected in the relations of economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. For example, in 1988 when there was an overall increase in exports, Vietnam failed to fulfill its plan for supplying goods to various socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and it was slow in bringing into full play the program for cooperation in production. The reason for this was ascribed to the imbalance in the foreign economic relations between Vietnam and other countries belonging to other blocs. Besides, the mechanism of bilateral economic cooperation is now no longer suitable to new conditions and tasks. This unsuitability, in the Soviet Union as well as in Vietnam, is the target for the reform of the economic structure under which attempts are being made to switch from administrative management to economic management methods.

Slow development in the direct relations between the two countries' various cities, enterprises, and cooperative organizations are still noted. Soviet-Vietnamese joint venture—a dynamic form of mutually beneficial cooperation—is still met with numerous difficulties due to bureaucracy and sluggishness of the economic mechanism and to too-centralized economic-trade plans and contracts of the two countries. If the cooperative structure at the state level is satisfactorily tackled, then a much-awaited guarantee for the legal duties and rights of bilateral economic-trade contracts will become possible in practice.

National Assembly Delegation Visits Yugoslavia
BK1804151689 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18—A delegation of the National Assembly's External Relations Committee led by its head, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, paid a visit to Yugoslavia from April 12-17.

While there the delegation had talks with A. Simovic, head of the External Relations Committee of the Yugoslavia Federal Assembly. The two sides expressed their wishes to promote cooperation, particularly in the economic field, between their countries.

It was received by D. Popovski, president of the Federal Assembly, and I. Brigich, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

UN Leader Welcomes Withdrawal Announcement
BK1904075389 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has welcomed the Vietnamese Government's decisions to completely withdraw its volunteer troops from Kampuchea by late September this year.

In his reply to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's letter dated April 5 on the joint declaration of the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam announcing the troop pullout decision, the UN secretary general welcomed this as an obvious step forward. He expressed his belief that the decision would improve prospects for concretizing an overall solution and would make all parties concerned more responsible in striving for this goal in the coming time. He pledged to do all he could in the framework of his role of a mediator to speed up the achievement of such a solution.

'Get-Together' on Lao, Kampuchean New Year Held
BK1504032989 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14—A get-together was held here this evening jointly by the Kampuchean and Lao Embassies on the occasion of their countries' New Year festival, Chol Chnam Thmei of Kampuchea and Boun Pi May of Laos.

Present on the occasion were Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and other senior officials.

Cuban Envoy Discusses Nguyen Van Linh Visit
BK1804160089 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18—Cuban Ambassador Armando Saucedo has granted an interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the occasion of the forthcoming visit to Cuba by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh.

The questions and answers follow:

Question: What do you think of the forthcoming visit to Cuba by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee?

Answer: The forthcoming visit to Cuba by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba, will mark a new and important step in the development of the fraternal relations between Cuba and Vietnam, in particular the relations between our two parties. The first visit to Cuba by a general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam will be a great encouragement to our people and a manifestation of Vietnam's solidarity and sympathy with our people in our daily endeavours for building our economy and defending our socialist homeland. The visit will create favourable conditions for abroad and frank exchange of opinions and viewpoints on different issues of the international life and on domestic issues of each of our countries.

We are fully convinced that through the visit, our bilateral relations will certainly be strengthened, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Question: How do you evaluate the militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba now as well as in the past? In what spheres do you think our two countries can expand our cooperation?

Answer: We think that the Cuba-Vietnam solidarity and friendship now as before serves as an example for relations among the brothers and combatants struggling for the same ideal. In the struggle against our common enemy as well as in economic development, the peoples of our two countries have always inspired and assisted each other to the best of their material capabilities.

Many examples can be cited in the history of our bilateral relations to show their great development. However, we have always considered Comrade Fidel Castro's visit to Vietnam and Comrades Pham Van Dong's and Truong Chinh's visits to Cuba to be the most meaningful events. During Comrade Truong Chinh's visit, our two countries signed a friendship and cooperation treaty, a thing that is possible only when bilateral relations as well as mutual understanding and unanimity of views have developed to a high extent.

The Cuba-Vietnam cooperation is developing in many fields of activity—economic, scientific and technical—such as sugar production, poultry and livestock breeding, healthcare. Experiences gained over the years have enabled us to strive for higher efficiency in those fields of cooperation that have become traditional, and for expanding our cooperation to other areas. We all know that Cuba and Vietnam have similar climates and that we both have received particular attention from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Question: The renovation process in Vietnam and the rectification of errors and the fight against negative phenomena in Cuba are both aimed at building socialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. What do you think of the renovation in Vietnam?

Answer: As you have already pointed out, the rectification of errors and the fight against negative phenomena in Cuba and the renovation process in Vietnam have the same purpose of speeding up economic development and socialist construction in specific ways suitable to the concrete and practical conditions in each country. While respecting the decision of each state, our parties wish success for both processes and are ready to cooperate in guaranteeing this success.

Question: Recently, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic made public their joint declaration on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea by the end of September 1989. What do you think of this decision?

Answer: That declaration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a new and significant manifestation of the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries for a solution to Kampuchea and to the situation in Southeast Asia, and for making this region one of peace and stability, in conformity with the legitimate aspiration of the peoples in the region.

On April 10, the Foreign Ministry of Cuba issued a statement welcoming this important declaration and expressing its support for the three Indochinese countries' appeal to the governments of the countries concerned to stop all their military aid to the Kampuchean factions and their interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, and to encourage the Kampuchean parties to solve their internal problems on the basis of national reconciliation.

Interview With Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach
BK1804063089 Delhi PATRIOT in English
9 Apr 89 p 7

[“Text” of “exclusive interview” with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach—date and place not given]

[Text] PATRIOT: What in your view have been the most significant major trends in international political affairs and relations during the last 25 years?

Nguyen Co Thach: Firstly, if the hundred years between mid-19th century and mid-20th century was the century of colonialism, the last three decades have ushered in a new era of national independence and put an end to colonialism in the history of mankind.

Secondly, struggle for and cooperation in peaceful co-existence among countries of different social systems are replacing the cold war and arms race of the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's.

Thirdly, developing nations are fighting to abolish the old international economic order characterized by exploitation and injustice, and to establish a new international economic order of democracy and justice.

Question: Can you please, reflect upon two most major achievements and two major failures of international diplomacy during this period, which have left a lasting imprint on regional or international situation?

Answer: The greatest success is the policy for peace and disarmament while the biggest failure is the policy for cold war, armed confrontation, arms race, economic blockade and embargo.

The second major success is the policy for national independence, while the second major failure is the policy for armed interventions against national liberation movements.

Those two major successes are closely associated with the great ideas about peace and independence of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, whose centenary birthday will be celebrated this year. Those, in the same sense, are also associated with the late President Ho Chi Minh's noble ideas "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," whose centenary birthday will be celebrated in 1990.

Question: How do you perceive the world emerging at the turn of the century? What major issues do you expect to be to the fore before the nations, the international community? What should be the strategies of responses to them?

Answer: The surging development of world production forces and the high level of internationalization of the world economy have offered great opportunities for the developing countries to catch up with the high level of world development in a relatively short period of time. These, at same time, have posed the potential danger of fast widening the economic gap between the developing and the developed countries.

The strategy that the developing countries should adopt is to make an effective and thorough use of the extremely high development of world production forces and that of the internationalization of the world economy.

The experience of the last 30 years indicates that both a "closed door" policy and an "open door" policy without principles would eventually lead to serve deprivation and exploitation. These would require coordinated international and national efforts to make it possible for developing countries to catch up with highly developed countries. The problems of population explosion and environment will pose a potential danger to mankind. Common efforts by all nations are needed in order to solve these global problems.

Question: What is your assessment of the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the present and the emerging world?

Answer: During the last three decades, the Nonaligned Movement has made great contribution to the solidarity and struggle for peace and national independence, against war, the arms race and military alliance.

Now, the major opportunity and greatest challenge to the Nonaligned Movement are economic development. It does not mean, however, that the struggle for peace and national independence has been completed. The form of the struggle has changed from political-military to economic-political as the main feature. But, the nature of the struggle has not changed. It is still a struggle between the forces of national independence and the forces of oppression and exploitation.

Question: What are the major political challenges before nations in the Southeast Asian region?

Answer: Over the past four decades, the forces of imperialism and hegemonism have used many countries in Southeast Asia in their war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries. The countries of Indochina have been victims of competition, yet the countries of Southeast Asia did not enjoy stability to construct their countries. The present world in economic and scientific technological fields has brought about great opportunity as well as posed big challenge for Southeast Asian countries. Only in peace and cooperation can the countries of Southeast Asia exploit these great opportunities and cope with the present dangerous challenges.

Question: What have been the major consequences, regionally and globally, of the long years of the Vietnam war and the current situation in Indochina?

Answer: Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been victim of wars by foreign countries. For as long as over the past 40 years, while other nations in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia and the Pacific have enjoyed peace to develop, Vietnam has suffered the longest war of aggression and the biggest tonnage of bombs and shells in the history of mankind. More than anyone, the Vietnamese people desire peace to gradually wipe out poverty, backwardness of our economy created by wars.

On the other hand, forces of imperialism and hegemonism have used many Southeast Asian countries to oppose the three Indochinese countries. The Southeast Asian countries should draw historical lessons of the past four decades in order to build a zone of peace and cooperation in the region. That is a decisive factor for the development of the countries of Southeast Asia.

Question: What measures need be taken to ensure enduring peace in the region and to preclude possibility of recurrence of the past?

Answer: There should be mutual confidence and respect for each others security interest. First of all, it is the setting up of a zone of peace stability, cooperation and development. The Kampuchean problem should be solved on the basis of respect for the Kampuchean people's rights to self-determination as well as interests of the countries in Southeast Asia.

A political solution to the Kampuchean problem should be based on the conclusions of JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] I and JIM II on the two key issues, namely the Vietnam withdrawal and the prevention of the reestablishment of the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Kampuchea. The Vietnam withdrawal has been discussed in details. The main issue which has emerged and remains to be discussed is concrete measures aimed at preventing the Pol Pot genocidal regime from reestablishing itself in Kampuchea.

Those issues are cessation immediately of military aid to them, not allowing them to maintain an armed force, punishing the top leadership of the genocidal regime, not allowing them to play an important role in a future government, dispossessing weapon warehouses they conceal, and putting an end to their control of refugee camps. A solution to the Kampuchean problem will contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the country.

It is also true that building a zone of peace, stability in Southeast Asia will create favourable conditions for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Question: Give the past experience and current trends, what prospect that the entire Southeast Asian region will emerge as a zone of peace?

Answer: Never before has the Southeast Asia been faced with brighter prospects for the setting up of a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality and freedom from nuclear weapons like now. Relations between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other have moved from confrontation to dialogue. Outside countries have exploited the Kampuchean problem to create confrontation between ASEAN countries and Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The greatest outcome of JIM I and JIM II is the fact that the countries of

Southeast Asia have cooperated with one another to solve the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam and Laos have stated their willingness to accede to the Bali Treaty of 1976.

Question: How do you think the uneven levels of economic development and differences in political systems can be reconciled in the region?

Answer: If the world's two biggest political and military alliances can cooperate with each other, the Southeast Asian countries can all the more cooperate with one another. The condition in Southeast Asian countries should cooperate with one another on the basis of respect for their respective national rights and in their own interest. [sentence as published]

Le Quang Dao Receives Iraqi Delegation

*BK1904050789 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18—Le Quang Dao, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, received here this afternoon the visiting delegation of the Iraq-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its Vice President Ghazi A. al-Khattab.

Present on this occasion were Do Quoc Sam, member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association, and Iraqi Charge d'Affaires A.I. M. Taleb Ibrahim.

Le Quang Dao expressed sincere thanks to the Ba'ath Party, the government and people of Iraq for their assistance to Vietnam in its national construction and defence in the past as well as at present. He expressed the wish for further consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq.

The delegation has arrived for a visit as guest of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association. It paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. It met with the host association, the CPV Central Committee's Commission for External Relations, the Ministries of Construction, Transport and Water Conservancy, and the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Iraq Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission. It also toured the port city of Haiphong, Ha Son Binh Province, and various production establishments and welfare projects in Hanoi and other localities.

Seminar on UN Projects Management Held in Hanoi

*BK1904085789 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18—A seminar on administrative and financial management of FAO/UNDP [Food and Agriculture Organization/UN Development Program] projects was jointly held here from April 13-18 by

the State Commission for Sciences and Technology and FAO office in Hanoi. The seminar was attended by directors of national projects, representatives of the Council of Ministers Office, the State Commission for Sciences and Technology, the State Planning Committee, the Foreign Ministry, the External Economic Relations Ministry, and other ministries and localities concerned.

Present at the opening ceremony were FAO acting representative A. Spijkers and Deputy Head of the State Commission for Sciences and Technology Tran Tri.

Two specialists, Rod Wilczak and Larrie Mallory, were sent from the FAO office in Rome to give lectures on administrative, financial and budget management, training, equipment purchase management and other relevant questions.

A similar seminar will be held in Ho Chi Minh City from April 20-25.

French Scientists Meet Leaders; Sign Aid Accord
*BK1604085989 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT
16 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 16—A document on scientific cooperation from 1989-90 was signed here on April 14 between the Vietnam Institute of Sciences (VIS) and the National Centre for Scientific Research (NCSR) of France.

The signing took place during a working visit to Vietnam from April 10-14 by a delegation of the NCSR led by its president, Academician Claude Frejacques, as guest of the VIS.

While here, Claude Frejacques held talks with Academician Nguyen Van Hieu, director of the VIS, on the results of scientific cooperation between the two sides in the recent years and on a cooperation plan for the next five years.

The two sides discussed measures to broaden their cooperation forms, especially in informatics, in the exchange of scientific workers, and the establishment of joint laboratories.

The delegation toured scientific research institutions in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

They were warmly received by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi.

Academician Nguyen Van Hieu and French Ambassador Claude-Marie Blanchemaison were present at the reception.

Delegation Attends Geneva Meeting on Copyrights
*BK1904005389 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18—Vietnam recently attended a meeting of the Permanent Programme for Development Cooperation related to copyright and neighbouring rights of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) held in Geneva. This is Vietnam's first participation in the work of the programme since it was made a member of this body in October 1988.

On April 5, WIPO Director General Arpad Bogsch received Truong Thuan, vice director of the Vietnam Copyright Protection Company, Vietnam's representative at the meeting. The WIPO official promised to do his best to help Vietnam broaden its copyright activities.

Nguyen Huy on Transition to Socialism
*BK0704142189 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese Feb 89 pp 19-25*

[Article by Nguyen Huy, director of Institute of Economics, Social Sciences Commission: "On Basic Contents and Tasks of the Transitional Period Toward Socialism in Vietnam"]

[Text] Our country is moving to socialism from a pre-capitalist society—a colonial, semifeudal society—with a poorly developed economy, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Owing to this, although the common goal is socialism, the basic and specific contents and tasks of the transitional period in our country are quite different from those in countries that are advancing from capitalism to socialism. Correctly defining these basic contents and tasks is one of the most important things to be done by the party. The transition from one society to another involves going from one socioeconomic configuration to another. Therefore, the creation of all the factors that make up the communist socioeconomic configuration in the initial period must naturally be translated into basic contents and tasks of the transitional period toward socialism in our country.

Due to the special characteristics of the socialist revolution, seizing administrative power and building a revolutionary state is the primary condition for realizing all other basic contents and tasks of the transitional period. Clearly defining not only the nature but also the format of this revolutionary state is the most important task.

V.I. Lenin pointed out that in conditions of proletarian dictatorship, it is impossible to create a new socialist society and to consolidate and develop it without relying on the worker-peasant alliance and the revolutionary intelligentsia. It should be clearly pointed out that while scrupulously implementing the line of relying on the worker-peasant alliance, we have failed to heed V.I.

Lenin's call for alliance with the revolutionary intelligentsia. On this point, Lenin wrote: "Only with the cooperation between the representatives of science and the workers can we completely eliminate poverty, disease, and filth. And this will be accomplished.

"Faced with an alliance of representatives of science, the proletariat, and technological circles, no dark forces can stand firm." (Footnote 1) ("Complete Works of Lenin," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 40, p 218)

In the modern era of the scientific-technological revolution, V.I. Lenin's aforementioned thought becomes all the more manifest. It is of special importance to countries advancing to socialism from a precapitalist society with a very low level of economic and cultural development. It can be asserted that without a powerful contingent of intellectuals entering into a firm alliance with the working class and the peasantry under the party's unified leadership, it will be impossible to build socialism successfully. In other words, in conditions of the modern scientific-technological revolution, the leadership of the party of the working class as well as the success of the socialist revolution can only become a reality on the basis of an alliance among the working class, the peasantry, and the revolutionary intelligentsia. This epochal feature requires that parties which exercise leadership over the administration must pay special attention to the country's contingent of intellectuals and adopt appropriate policies for training, using, and rewarding them, especially a policy for employing them effectively. The point is that a mechanism must be created to turn scientific research institutes, especially important ones, and scientific cadres, especially those engaging in leading disciplines of science such as social, technological, and natural sciences, into an organic, integral part of the brain center for development in the process of advancing to socialism. Negligence in using the gray matter is the most serious waste in today's era.

Regarding the transition to socialism from a colonial and semif封建社会 without going through the stage of capitalist development, Comrade Truong Chinh wrote: "The Vietnamese national and democratic people's revolution is in effect composed of two closely interrelated and interactive revolutionary movements—the national liberation revolution and the agrarian revolution (also called land reform)." (Footnote 2) ("Truong Chinh: The Vietnamese National and Democratic People's Revolution—Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, Vol 2, p 493) Thus, the Vietnamese revolution must inevitably go through three consecutive stages to reach socialism—the national liberation revolution, the democratic people's revolution, and the socialist revolution.

The scientific basis of the party's line of advancing from the national people's democratic revolution to the socialist revolution stems from the national people's democratic revolution's broad class foundation and the actual capability to switch from this revolution directly to the

socialist revolution without going through the bourgeois revolution, namely bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Explaining and correctly applying the dialectics of the switch from the national people's democratic revolution to the socialist revolution is the most important theoretical and practical task of the Vietnamese Revolution. To accomplish this we cannot overlook K. Marx's concept which follows: "No social system will collapse when all the production forces the environment for whose development is fully created by that social system have not yet become developed; and new, higher production relations will never emerge when the material conditions for their existence have not yet fully ripened within the old society." (Footnote 3) ("Marx-Engels: Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, Vol II, p 638)

As we already know, the capitalist development stage is a stage of development of mankind's natural history, and it is in this very stage that "the material conditions for the existence" of new socialist production relations are created. In the transition to socialism from a poorly developed economy without going through the stage of capitalist development, "the material conditions for existence" of the new socialist production relations "have not yet fully ripened in the old society;" and in such a circumstance, these conditions must, as a matter of course, be prepared during the transitional period but not at the beginning of this period. This is because the new socialist production relations which we must build up do not yet have "the material conditions for existence" in the wake of the national liberation revolution and even after the accomplishment of economic restoration. This explains why a people's democratic revolution must immediately follow a national liberation revolution before switching over to a socialist revolution. Politically, the goal of this revolutionary stage is to establish a people's democratic administration which is based on the worker-peasant alliance and the revolutionary intelligentsia and placed under the leadership of a party of the working class, and to realize a system of people's democracy in conformity with the current level of economic development. Economically, it is to develop a multicomponent people's democratic economy in which the socialist economic component is built through nationalization to a necessary extent and through the development of the state-run economic sector which is the product of nationalization. The capitalist economic component represented by the national bourgeoisie and the individual economic component comprising small peasants and handicraftsmen are allowed to freely develop in accordance, naturally, with the policies and the law of the people's democratic state. The state capitalist component, which includes the marketing cooperatives of small peasants, should be specially encouraged to develop. Only the patriarchal economic component should be eliminated. All this is aimed at developing the positive character of the private and individual economic components brought about by the success of the national democratic revolution, rapidly accelerating economic restoration, and proceeding with

national industrialization along the line of establishing and developing the people's democratic commodity economy. From a general viewpoint, the people's democratic revolution has the duty to prepare the material and spiritual prerequisites as well as cadres—with regard to their democratic conduct and civilized trading practices—for the implementation of the basic tasks during the transition to the socialist revolution.

The people's democratic revolution stage is a special stage of history, a special period of history for preparing all the conditions for switching over to the transition period of the socialist revolution. The methodological basis of this conclusion can be found in an article entitled "On the Cooperative System" by V.I. Lenin who pointed out that although the cooperative system of small peasants does not contribute directly to the building of a socialist society, it is all that is needed for embarking on that undertaking. And "a period of history is required to make all the people join cooperatives through the use of new economic policies. Even if things go smoothly, it will take 10 or 20 years for us to go through this period of history. Nevertheless, this is a special period of history; and unless we go through it and ensure that all the people have a level of general education, possess an adequate understanding of work, learn to use books and newspapers, and so forth, we will not be able to achieve the goal." (Footnote 4) ("Complete Works of Lenin," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 45, p 424) of switching over to socialism. Here, V. I. Lenin pointed out the need to have a special period of history for preparing the conditions for the rural population to widely join marketing cooperatives—a system which does not affect the peasants' right to private ownership over the means of production—so that the peasantry can learn civilized trading practices and effect integration for their mutual benefit before they will be guided to enter into cooperation in the field of production. Regarding collectivization (of the means of production) in agriculture, a special period of history is all the more needed to prepare all the necessary conditions for organizing in a widespread manner agricultural production cooperatives, especially agricultural cooperatives engaging in comprehensive business (agricultural production, artisan and handicrafts production, trade, and credit).

Thus, in "bypassing of the stage of capitalist development," we must inevitably go through a substitute period (replacing the stage of capitalist development) which is considered as a special period of history—the stage of the people's democratic revolution—before directly switching over to the stage of the socialist revolution; and these very two revolutions form two consecutive stages of the transitional period to socialism in our country.

Thus, "bypassing the stage of capitalist development" only means to dismiss the system of capitalist production relations as a ruling system of production relations together with the superstructure that is built on the basis of that system. This means that we can only dismiss the

capitalist socioeconomic configuration—naturally in all the stages of its development—but not the efforts to develop the production forces, create the material and cultural conditions for a socialist society as well as for the switch to the socialist revolution in the transitional period. Far from being rejected, the capitalist production relations, being production relations which are more progressive than those of the precapitalist period and which are needed for the development of the production forces in the transitional period and especially during the stage of the people's democratic revolution, must be considered as a necessary part of the system of transitional production relations without which we cannot successfully skip the stage of capitalist development to advance from a precapitalist society to socialism.

In the transitional condition, shifting directly from the people's democratic national revolution to the socialist revolution, the political revolution must come first to seize national independence and administration for the people. The fundamental point here, however, is that in general the building of superstructure in the transitional period cannot be separated from the building of infrastructure in the socialist society. In this condition, the form of a people's democratic state must be an appropriate political form for mobilizing various strata of the people (comprising four classes: the worker, peasant, national bourgeoisie, and petty urban bourgeoisie) who will participate in carrying out not only the people's democratic national revolution but also the socialist revolution. This viewpoint has its own scientific base. The infrastructure base determines the superstructure base. The existence of material condition of a socialist state is the socialist infrastructure base. This condition will exist only when the fundamental tasks of the transitional period, including the production relations revolution, have been triumphantly carried out, and the socialist society has been successfully established. As a result, when these fundamental tasks of the transitional period have not been triumphantly carried out, that is, when the country is still in the transitional period, we will not be able to establish a socialist state in accordance to its characteristics. A socialist state and socialist democracy can be established only when we have triumphantly completed the transitional period. During the transitional period, we can carry out only the people's democracy which has broader social structure and more complicated social classes than those of the socialist democracy. This can be understood, because how can we implement socialist democracy when socialism has not been established, that is outside socialism? Here we cannot have things that serve as both target and means to fulfill the target at the same time. (How can we use things that we are striving to achieve, but not yet achieved, as means to obtain things that we want to establish?) In dealing with the political aspect, we must maintain a more serious scientific attitude. We must call things according to their real nature. It is unavoidable to face errors in defining strategic tasks of the society and the

authority, duty, and interest that members in the society have to carry out and enjoy if we base on future targets to name and create things—here refer to society.

Naturally, to triumphantly fulfill its historic mission in the transitional period, that is, to successfully establish socialism, a people's democratic state must be placed under the leadership of the party and the worker's class. It must, on the basis of the revolutionary worker-peasant-intellectual alliance, mobilize all economic and technical potentials of all classes and people strata to develop the economy and improve the people's daily life. In this condition, the leadership role of the party and the worker's class as well as position of the national bourgeoisie in developing the economy have been determined by history. And the multipolitico-social organization system as well as the people's united front system are social phenomena symbolizing characteristics of the people's democratic system.

Learning to gradually become masters of society can be conducted through the people's democracy pending the period of transition to socialism and then through socialist democracy pending the low stage of communism. If we fail to realize the material conditions for such mastery, confuse ideal, objective, and reality, and exercise such mastery too early pending the very period of transition to the low stage of communism, it will inevitably lead to anarchy, demands for benefits beyond practicability, egalitarianism, irresponsibility, confusion, embarrassment and finally "impracticability" and failure in fact.

Pending transition to socialism in our country, if the factor of revolutionary administration is abstracted as the prerequisite of socialist revolution, conducting only a revolution in the production relations cannot suffice. Here, it is not a change in outdated production relations to suit highly developed production forces that in fact currently exist—the modern production forces created during the stage of capitalist development. The problem is that we must create at the very beginning both new production forces and relations. Production relations can not by themselves suit the development level of production forces. As a result, the revolution of production relations has become necessary. Staging this revolution is a characteristic of the socialist path. The revolution can not be staged nor completed once for all. This is a permanent task to be performed throughout the socialist revolution and the period of transition. The establishment of new production relations must follow the steps, forms, and methods which are in line with the development level of production forces in the advance toward socialism. The fundamental point that we should never overlook is that proceeding from small-scale production, what socialism is basically lacking here is a modern highly socialized production force. Such a production force has not existed in our country and has not been prepared by the development of history. As a result, the settlement of contradictions here in the development of

social production is decided by the staging of a revolution in production forces and the shifting of a small-scale social production based on manual techniques, an underdeveloped system of labor division, a hermetically closed and disparate production structure, and by and large, a natural and seminatural economy to a highly socialized socialist system of goods production based on a developed network of labor division and a modern technical installation capable of quickly applying technological progresses to production in order to achieve high economic results in the process of turning out and exchanging products. So, the revolution of production forces here resolves the primary and vital contradiction between production forces and production relations. This also means the settlement of the most important task of "survival" significance during the period of transition.

In advancing from a less-developing economy to socialism and bypassing the stage of capitalist development, we do not have the capability to carry out the modern scientific and technical revolution in accordance with its true sense. The revolution in our country's production force must be carried out through the industrialization of the country. This industrialization must be carried out on the basis of effectively applying modern scientific-technical findings and must be aimed at creating modern material-technical bases of socialism. Through this, we will be able to bring our country up to the ranks of those countries with a relatively developed economy in the world. This is also a basic and typical task in the transition to socialism from a less-developed economy. This is a task that we cannot fail to assert substantively and to devote all of our mind and energy to carrying out.

It is totally correct to say that the eventual success of the socialist revolution in our country will be decided by the success of the industrialization of the country. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels pointed out that substantive increase in production potential and the high development of the production force "are premises for obtaining things of absolute necessity. This is because, without them, poverty will prevail and also because privation will necessitate the renewal of the struggle to obtain essential things, thus driving people back into their former state of baseness." (Footnote) ("Collection of Marx-Engels's Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, pages 296-297) Therefore, if efforts fail to build an economy based on a modern production force, there would be no socialist production and, thereby, no socialism and no happy and civilized life in our country.

A modern production force requires modern man—educated man who, with necessary scientific and technical knowledge and with high expertise, must be well prepared ideologically in order to carry out those revolutionary tasks arising during the transitional period. Therefore, man can only be a direct product of the ideological and cultural revolution. Under the circumstances where the transition to socialism is taking place as is the case with our country, the result of such a

revolution is precisely the factor ensuring the implementation of various tasks in the political, economic, and social fields. In order to ensure a desired result for this revolution, we must carry out renovation not only in general education and in higher education and vocational middle schools but also in scientific research and application. It is fundamental that we must ensure that the renovation in these domains conforms to the trend of epochal development and enables us to acquire cultural achievements, intellectuals resources, and diverse experience of the era in keeping with requirements for renovation and the actual capabilities of the country during its advance to socialism. In addition, it is necessary to carry out renovation in the field of ideological work. This work involves not only political indoctrination and the instilling of a sense of revolutionary ethics but also the renovation of thinking and conception—the first gateway to comprehensive renovation. The purpose of this work is to cultivate the thoughts of those at the superstructure, including new concepts about philosophy, politics, law, ethics, aesthetics, and religions. Generally speaking, these are new forms of socialist thinking about a people's democratic society and a socialist society and they must have solid, appealing theoretical and scientific bases. This will help prevent any incorrectness in determining the targets of the revolution: For instance, making the task of opposing bourgeoisie the primary one while giving secondary consideration to the task of criticizing petty-bourgeois thinking—which is more dangerous than the influence of bourgeois thoughts; and advocating the "continual eradication of the vestiges"—only the vestiges—of feudalism which remains very strong and is one of the most dangerous enemies.

Information Minister Discusses Press Violations
*BK1604145589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 15 Apr 89*

[Text] The minister of information has recently issued a decision on dealing with violations of publishing and press rules and regulations. The decision says:

In general, publishing and press activities during the recent past have undergone new changes. However, apart from the efforts and progress in these activities, there are some shortcomings and deviations that have severely been criticized by public opinion. To put an end to the violation of publishing and press rules and regulations, the minister of information has decided on the following:

1. Examine all cases involving violation of publishing and press rules and regulations with attention being given to the following categories of publishing houses or organizations:

a. Publishing houses with books that have been published not under plans but have been registered and permitted by responsible organs.

- b. Newspaper and magazine publishing houses or mass organizations with publishing permits which fail to comply with publishing regulations.
- c. Newspaper and magazine publishing houses or mass organizations with publishing permits which fail to turn in file copies as required by law.
- d. Mass organizations which allow the printing and circulation of books, newspapers, magazines, supplements of a publication, and other printed matters without legal permits or in a way that is contrary to their functions and duties.
- e. State organs responsible for publishing and press management which have issued permits for releasing books, magazines, supplements of a publication, and other printed matters not in accordance with regulations.
- f. Printing shops which allow the printing of books, newspapers, supplements of a publication, and other printed matters without legal permits or not in accordance with regulations.
- g. Publishing organs which allow the circulation of books, newspapers, and other printed matters not in accordance with regulations.

2. Stipulations concerning discipline:

- a. With regard to the violation of these rules and regulations, depending on the seriousness of each case, the responsible organs can apply the following measures:
 - Confiscate publications and temporarily or permanently withdraw permits.
 - Take disciplinary action—from evoking criticism and issuing warnings to dismissing from office—against directors of publishing houses, printing shops, and publishing organs or editors in chief of newspapers and magazines.
 - Take legal proceedings against cases with a serious nature.

- b. With regard to those responsible for issuing permits, depending on the seriousness of each case, the responsible organs can enforce administrative discipline, from evoking criticism and issuing warnings to dismissing from office; legal proceedings can be taken against cases with a serious nature.

3. Organization and implementation:

- a. Immediately suspend the operations of those units publishing or printing books and newspapers without legal permits. Temporarily refrain from issuing new permits to newspapers, publishing houses, printing shops, and publishing organs.

- b. All ministries and central-level organs, sectors, and mass organizations engaged in publishing and press activities as well as the people's committees of all provinces, cities, and special zones must set up inspection councils to review the publishing and press situation in their sectors and localities from the last 6 months of 1988 up to now and then establish records and take disciplinary action against those units and individuals grossly violating publishing and press rules and regulations.
- c. The Ministry of Information must coordinate with all responsible organs at the central level in setting up councils for examining various cases of violation involving state units in charge of publishing and press management.
- d. The publishing department and all culture and information services must review immediately the namelists of translated books and books published under the former regime and before the August

1945 Revolution or before 30 April 1975 in the south, which have been verified in the 1989 plan. Meanwhile, they must immediately propose plans for adjustment and submit them to the Ministry of Information for formal decision. From now till 30 August 1989, it is necessary to suspend temporarily the printing and publication of these books, except for certain books that are under the program for cultural exchange with friendly countries.

All ministries and central-level organs, sectors, and mass organization with publishing and press activities; the people's committees of all provinces, cities, and special zones; the publishing and press departments; all culture and information services; all newspaper and magazine publishing houses; all unions of printing enterprises and printing shops; and the general corporation and all corporations publishing books, newspapers, and cultural materials are requested by the minister of information to arrange for the execution of this decision.

Australia

Australia's Evans Views Regional Cooperation

BK0404083589 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Senator Evans, says Australia is looking for a (?format) of regional economic cooperation suited to the Asia-Pacific region. He says Australia has retained an open mind on the form a regional cooperation might take, but it is partial that any arrangement is able to deal with the important issues.

Senator Evans says Australia wants to complement rather than compete with existing organizations, such as the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference.

Next week, the head of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Department, Mr Richard Woolcott, begins a 3-week visit to several Asian countries to discuss the cooperation proposal put forward by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, in January.

Senator Evans says he hopes the talks will help find an arrangement which best suits and reflects the region's diversity and needs.

Beazley Comments on Expansion at Nurrungar Base

BK1904004789 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] The federal defense minister, Mr Beazley, says there is nothing particularly significant in a planned expansion of facilities at the joint American-Australian Nurrungar base in south Australia. Mr Beazley says a new antenna will be erected later this year to ensure the satellite facility's performance into the nineties, but says this will not involve any new activity.

He says Nurrungar is a ground station used to control American satellites providing early warnings of ballistic missile launches and nuclear weapons tests.

Contingent of Soviet 'Peace Activists' Arrives

BK1904055789 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] A contingent of Soviet peace activists has arrived in Sydney to make contact with local peace and environmental groups. The 31 members represent 12 different regions of the Soviet Union.

It is the largest group of its kind to visit Australia and includes politicians, journalists, construction workers, and an opera singer.

New Zealand

Military Official on Expulsion From ANZUS

BK0304073089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] A top New Zealand military official has said his country's exclusion from the ANZUS [Australian, New Zealand, United States] defense alliance with Australia and the United States has indirectly disadvantaged a number of small South Pacific nations.

The commander of New Zealand land force, Brigadier (Lyle Dartmen), has said it was no secret that his country has been left out on intelligence, military experience, and new technologies since 1984 when it was forced out of the ANZUS by the United States. He was speaking in Sydney at a military seminar attended by delegates from 25 regional countries.

Brigadier (Dartman) said the Southwest Pacific had not been affected directly by New Zealand's expulsion from ANZUS, but he said Wellington was now less able to transfer military experience and technology to its smaller neighbors. He denied that New Zealand armed forces were lobbying the government to revoke its ban on nuclear vessels which led to the split up in ANZUS. The brigadier said the government had acknowledged the defense deficiencies resulting from its policy.

Joint Gas Venture With Soviet Union Announced

BK0704110389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Wellington, April 7 (AFP)—New Zealand has set up a joint venture with the Soviet Union to convert vehicles to operate on compressed natural gas and build up to 500 filling stations in the Soviet Union, a minister announced Friday.

External Relations and Trade Minister Mike Moore said the first phase of the venture in and around Moscow would require an estimated investment of 1.5 billion New Zealand dollars (920 million U.S.).

Tens of billions of dollars could be involved extending the project to other Soviet republics, Mr. Moore said. The New Zealand partners in the venture are Liqua Fuels Management Group Ltd. and Maritime Pacific Group Ltd.

Mr. Moore said the Soviet Union had chosen its partners from New Zealand because of its reputation with alternative fuels. Many cars here run on compressed natural gas produced from the Kapuni offshore fields off the country's North Island.

Perestroika has suddenly brought an extra 260 million consumers into the market for Western producers such as New Zealand, Mr. Moore said.

"Until recently we have had no opportunity to get access to those people."

"New Zealand's involvement through the joint venture with the Soviet Union gives us a foot in the door to spin off opportunities associated with the refuelling stations, such as accommodation and shopping," Mr. Moore said. "These associated activities are locked in as part of the joint venture."

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